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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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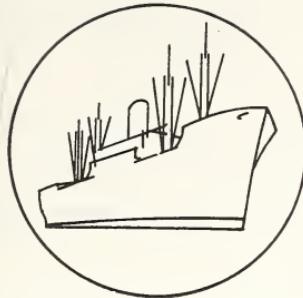
- The European Economic Community: Agricultural Imports and Exports
- Economic Situation in Major U.S. Agricultural Export Markets
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-October 1965 and 1966

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

The European Economic Community: Agricultural Imports and Exports (see page 5). Total agricultural imports by the European Economic Community (EEC) have trended upward between 1960 and 1965. Agricultural imports were \$12 billion in 1965 -- up 38 percent from 1960. Exports have also evidenced an upward trend. Exports in 1965 totaled \$5.6 billion -- 65 percent above 1960. In 1965, the Common Market countries received about one-fourth of their total agricultural imports from each other. Intra-Community imports increased from \$1.5 billion in 1960 to \$3.0 billion in 1965. The United States accounted for the largest share of imports from third countries. In 1965, EEC imports from the United States totaled \$1.6 billion -- 14 percent of total agricultural imports. Exports of the EEC countries to each other accounted for over half of their total agricultural exports, and other European countries received about one-fourth. The remainder of the exports moved primarily to the Associated Overseas Countries, the United States, and Asian countries.

* * * * *

Economic Situation in the Major U.S. Agricultural Export Markets (see page 24). The substantial growth in commercial exports of U.S. agricultural products can be mainly attributed to the generally high level of economic activity in the eight major importing countries of the world. With the exception of the United Kingdom (the world's largest agricultural importer), Japan, Canada, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands have all experienced favorable rates of economic activity. To provide for their more prosperous and expanding populations, these countries have been importing record volumes of U.S. agricultural products such as feed grains and soybeans to supply their expanding livestock industries. The current economic situation in each of these eight major importing countries is briefly analyzed.

* * * * *

Export Highlights (see page 35). U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$2,940 million in July-November 1966 -- 8 percent higher than exports of the corresponding period last year. Exports of hides and skins, wheat and flour, protein meal, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, meats and meat products, fruits and preparations, and feed grains increased. Dairy products, animal fats, oils,

and greases, poultry products, rice, and vegetable oil exports declined. November exports were estimated at \$688 million -- 5 percent above exports in November 1965, and 11 percent higher than October 1966.

Exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) reached \$522 million during July-October 1966 -- 1 percent above exports for the same period in 1965, and 16 percent above July-October in 1964. Although commodities not subject to variable import levies rose 16 percent, variable levy commodities dropped 15 percent from last year. Exports of non-variable levy commodities accounted for the increased EEC exports in July-October 1966.

* * * * *

Import Highlights (see page 40). U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-October 1966 were \$1,499 million, compared with \$1,344 million for the same period of 1965. Supplementary (partially competitive) product imports increased 23 percent to \$910 million, while complementary (noncompetitive) product imports declined 2 percent to \$589 million. Sugar, meats and meat products, oilseeds and products, and dairy products accounted for most of the increase in supplementary imports. The decline in complementary imports was mainly due to smaller imports of coffee and cocoa beans. Although imports in July-October 1966 were up 12 percent, agricultural imports in October were down from September and also down from October 1965. This is the first decline from the corresponding month of a year earlier since July 1965.

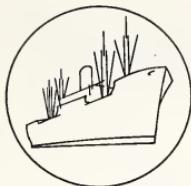
Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

(Continued on pg. 52)



SPECIAL in this issue

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

by

Joseph R. Corley 1/

Total agricultural imports by the European Economic Community (EEC) have trended upward in the five years ending in 1965, despite the imposition of variable import levies by the EEC in July 1962. Agricultural imports by the EEC were \$12,000 million in 1965 -- up 38 percent from 1960. Agricultural exports totaling \$5,596 million -- equaling less than half of EEC imports -- have also evidenced an upward trend, and in 1965 were 65 percent above 1960. The EEC countries were net importers of agricultural products in 1965, imports of farm commodities exceeded exports by \$6,404 million (tables 1 and 4).

This article is based on data reported to the United Nations by the individual EEC countries. It updates and analyzes the statistics of the principal commodity groups for the major trade blocs reported in ERS-Foreign 165, showing EEC trade data for the years 1959 through 1964. 2/ The data show imports of the EEC countries in c.i.f. values at the port of entry, and exports in f.o.b. value at port of origin. In presenting the data of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy, where transshipments usually occur, no effort was made to distinguish between imports terminating in these countries, and movements through these countries.

Agricultural Imports

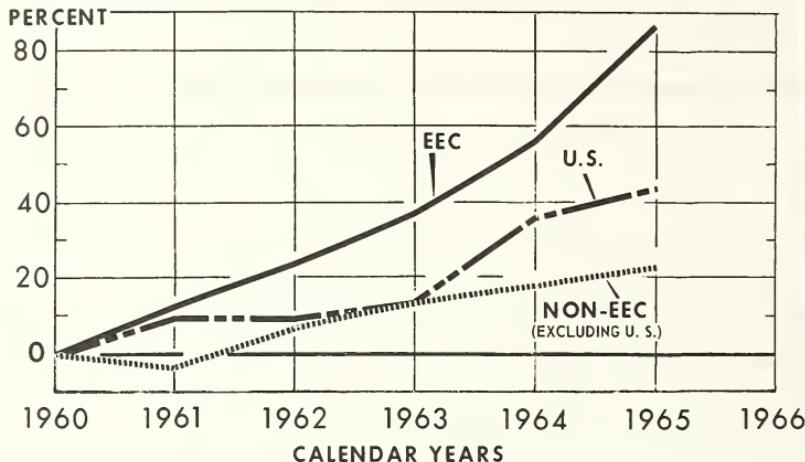
Imports of individual EEC countries from other Common Market countries increased steadily from 1961 through 1965 (fig. 1). Imports from third countries (non-EEC members) excluding the United States, declined slightly in 1961 from 1960, but have risen each year since then. Agricultural imports from the United States have risen steadily since 1960 -- up 43 percent during the 5-year period.

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service, USDA.

2/ Agricultural Trade of the European Economic Community -- A Statistical Reference, ERS-Foreign-165, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, ERS, USDA.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Growth in Agricultural Imports, by Origin



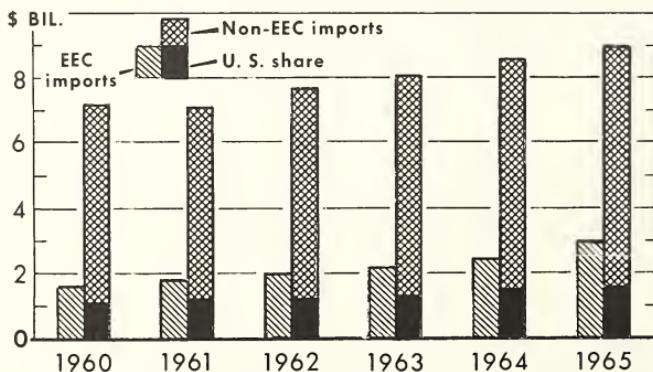
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4817-66(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Agricultural Imports, 1960-65



SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4818-66(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 2

In 1965, Common Market countries received about one-fourth of their total agricultural imports from each other -- slightly higher than the one-fifth for the years 1960 through 1964. Although the percentage share advanced about 5 percentage points, mostly between 1964 and 1965, the total value of intra-Community imports increased about 94 percent -- from \$1.5 billion in 1960 to \$3.0 billion in 1965 (fig. 2).

Imports from third countries accounted for three-fourths of the agricultural imports by Common Market countries. The United States was the principal supplier, and in 1965, accounted for about 14 percent of the EEC's total agricultural imports. Member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) supplied 13 percent of the agricultural imports, the EEC's Associated Overseas Countries (AOC), ^{3/} and African countries (not included in AOC) each accounted for about 8 percent of the EEC's imports. Together the United States, LAFTA, the AOC countries, and other African countries accounted for over two-fifths of the EEC's agricultural imports from third countries (table 1).

Agricultural imports from non-EEC countries (excluding the United States) increased more in terms of total absolute value than imports from the United States. Part of this increase occurred in products which the United States does not export. However, this was not true for all commodities. The value of U.S. exports of feed grains increased sharply during the period 1960 through 1965. Feed grain exports from other non-EEC countries have increased, but at a much lower rate. For the 5-year period, U.S. exports of feed grains to the EEC increased 134 percent, while feed grain exports from all other non-EEC countries increased 21 percent. Exports of soybeans and tobacco from the United States have also increased markedly since 1960. Agricultural imports by individual EEC countries for 1965 and 1964 are summarized in tables 2 and 3..

West Germany

The Netherlands, France, and Italy were the major sources of West Germany's imports from the EEC. The Netherlands shipped principally poultry, dairy products, and vegetables to West Germany; France supplied grains and grain products; and Italy contributed primarily fruits and vegetables.

3/ The EEC-AOC are comprised of a number of political entities which are, or were previously dependents of the EEC countries. This classification, used by the United Nations for reporting imports and exports of these countries, included 18 independent African countries associated with the EEC, Algeria, and several dependent countries and territories associated with the Community. The 18 African countries are Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somali Republic, Togo, and Upper Volta. The Dependent Associated Overseas Countries and territories include the Comoro Islands, French Antilles, French Guiana, French Oceania, French Somaliland, Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Southern and Antarctic territories, and Surinam. EEC agricultural imports from the 18 African associated countries totaled \$601 million in 1965, Algeria's share was \$209 million, and dependent overseas countries and territories exported agricultural products to the EEC valued at \$99 million.

West Germany was the largest EEC importer of agricultural products from third countries (fig. 3). In 1965, its agricultural imports totaled \$3,255 million -- 36 percent of the EEC's imports from third countries. Oilseeds, amounting to \$144 million, accounted for the largest share of imports from the United States in 1965. Imports of U.S. grains and preparations, valued at \$142 million, were mainly feed grains, and wheat. West Germany's imports of animals and animal products from the United States were \$56 million in 1965. Poultry accounted for 41 percent and edible offals were 18 percent. Tobacco imports from the United States totaled \$76 million in 1965.

Imports from the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) were \$568 million -- almost 12 percent of West Germany's agricultural imports. Other Asian countries accounted for \$435 million, or 9 percent. Indonesia, the Philippines, the China Mainland, Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, and Israel were the principal Asian suppliers.

France

Seventeen percent of France's agricultural imports came from EEC countries. Forty-four percent of these imports were animals and animal products. The United States accounted for 8 percent of France's agricultural imports in 1965 and almost two-fifths of its imports of grains and preparations. Corn imports were valued at \$26 million and wheat and flour was \$21 million. Other imports from the United States included animal feeds, animals and animal products, cotton, and oilseeds, notably soybeans.

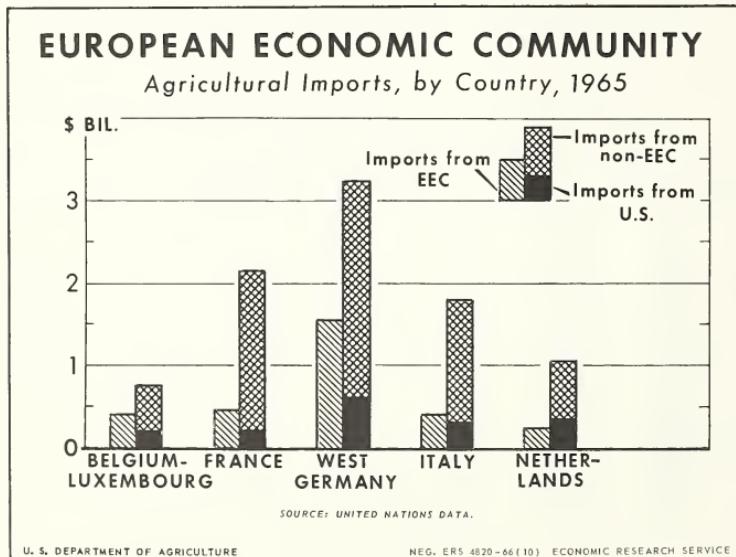


Figure 3

The major source for France's imports of agricultural products were AOC countries. In 1965, wine imports from Algeria totaled \$137 million. Algeria, a major source for fruits, exported oranges and tangerines to France valued at \$25 million. EEC-AOC exports of coffee, cocoa, and tea totaled \$122 million, with coffee accounting for over three-fourths of this total.

Other African countries not associated with the EEC contributed \$318 million of France's imports, mainly oranges and tangerines, and fresh vegetables. Other imports from non-AOC African countries included peanuts from Nigeria, valued at \$34 million; wool and animal hair from South Africa, valued at \$30 million; and wine from Morocco, valued at \$22 million.

Italy

Italy received three-fourths of its intra-Community agricultural imports from France and the Netherlands, with France accounting for 43 percent alone. Imports from France were principally cattle, wheat, dairy products, hides and skins, and potatoes. Beef was the principal commodity imported from the Netherlands.

Italy's agricultural imports from third countries totaled \$1,818 million in 1965. Imports from the United States were \$291 million -- 13 percent of Italy's agricultural imports. Commodities imported from the United States were principally grains and preparations, oilseeds, cotton, and animals and animal products. In 1965, imports of grains and preparations -- principally corn -- were \$154 million, and oilseeds -- mainly soybeans -- were valued at \$45 million.

Other major sources for Italy's imports were LAFTA, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and Comecon (Eastern Europe) countries. Argentina and Brazil, were the principal feed grain suppliers from LAFTA. LAFTA countries also accounted for 38 percent of Italy's imports of coffee. Italy's imports from EFTA members totaled \$172 million -- principally animals and animal products. Italy's imports from the Comecon countries totaled \$182 million in 1965 -- 10 percent of Italy's purchases from third countries.

Animals and animal products accounted for 59 percent of Italy's total agricultural imports from the Comecon countries, with live animals accounting for the largest share.

Belgium-Luxembourg

Intra-Community imports and exports of agricultural products by Belgium-Luxembourg were nearly balanced in 1965. Imports were valued at \$385 million and exports valued at \$384 million. The Netherlands was the principal source for pork, dairy products, and vegetables. Imports from France were primarily feed grains, wine, animal feeds, and dairy products.

Belgium-Luxembourg's agricultural imports from third countries totaled \$731 million in 1965. Principal commodities imported from the United States included grains and preparations, oilseeds, fruits, and animal feeds. Feed

grains -- mainly corn -- accounted for most of the imports of U.S. grains and preparations. Soybean imports from the United States were \$14 million. Among the fruit imports from the United States, preserved fruits and fresh citrus were predominant.

Agricultural imports by Belgium-Luxembourg from LAFTA were principally animals and animal products, coffee and cocoa, animal feeds, and grains and preparations. Fresh and frozen beef and horsemeat were the principal animal products, while feed grains accounted for most of the grains. Argentina was the major source of both meat and feed grains for Belgium-Luxembourg.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands received the smallest share of intra-Community imports. In 1965, their total imports were \$251 million.

The principal commodities imported by the Netherlands were grains and preparations, animals and animal products, coffee, animal feeds, oilseeds, and fruits and nuts. Corn amounted to \$112 million, wheat imports were \$59 million, and barley, oats, and other cereals totaled \$84 million. Meat imports (including poultry) were \$50 million.

The United States was the principal non-EEC supplier, accounting for 28 percent of the Netherlands' total agricultural imports. The United States was a major source for grains and preparations, and oilseeds -- especially soybeans.

The Netherlands agricultural imports from LAFTA were valued at \$196 million, other African (not associated with the EEC) contributed \$123 million, and other Asian -- \$119 million. Animal feeds -- principally from Argentina and Peru -- amounted to \$49 million. Coffee imports were \$37 million, and grains and preparations were \$34 million. African countries other than the Associated Overseas Countries exported principally coffee, cocoa, and oilseeds to the Netherlands. Imports from Asian countries were primarily oilseeds, with lesser amounts of tea, fats and oils, and vegetables.

Agricultural Exports

The European Economic Community's agricultural exports amounted to \$5,596 million in 1965 (table 4). Exports of EEC countries to each other accounted for over half, and other European countries (including Eastern Europe) received one-fourth of the exports. The remainder of the exports moved primarily to the Associated Overseas Countries, the United States, and Asian countries.

Intra-Community Exports

In 1965 the Netherlands, the major contributor to intra-Community trade, exported agricultural products valued at \$1,082 million to other EEC countries (fig. 4) (table 5). Animals and animal products -- notably meats and dairy products -- accounted for 46 percent, while fruits and vegetables accounted

for almost one-fourth. Grains and preparations and animal feeds made up another 10 percent. The Netherlands was the only EEC country with a favorable agricultural trade balance; its exports exceeded imports by \$526 million. The principal agricultural commodities contributing to the Netherlands' net export balance were animals and animal products. Exports of these commodities totaled \$811 million, compared with \$183 million for imports.

France ranked second as an exporter of agricultural products to other EEC countries. Total intra-Community agricultural exports were \$798 million in 1965 -- up \$144 million from 1964 (table 6). Principal commodities exported to EEC member countries were animals and animal products and grains and preparations.

West Germany's agricultural exports to other Common Market countries totaled \$204 million in 1965. Animals and animal products, amounting to \$103 million were exported mainly to Italy and France. West Germany had the highest net import balance of the EEC countries in 1965 -- \$4,233 million.

Intra-Community exports of agricultural products from Italy totaled \$521 million in 1965 -- up 28 percent from 1964. West Germany and France were major EEC markets. Dairy products and feed grains were the principal commodities exported to France, while shipments to West Germany were primarily feed grains, fresh fruits, and vegetables.

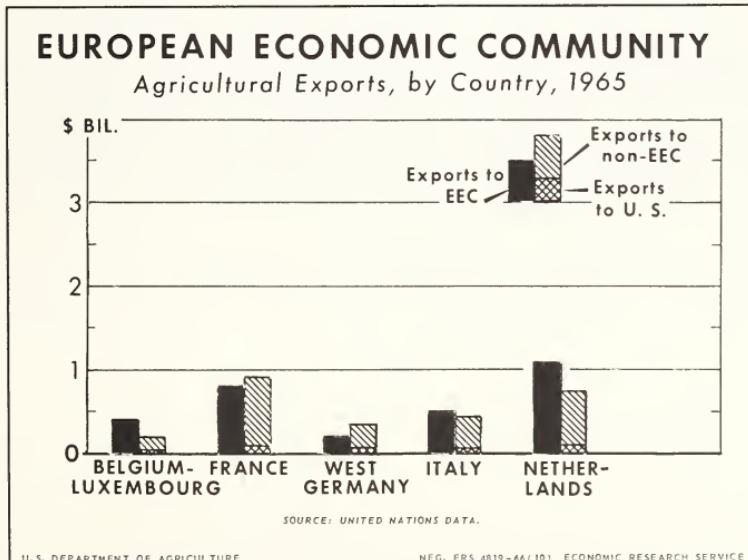


Figure 4

Exports of agricultural products from Belgium-Luxembourg to other EEC countries went mainly to France and West Germany. Animals and animal products accounted for 42 percent of agricultural exports to France and 46 percent of exports to West Germany.

Exports to Third Countries

EEC exports of agricultural commodities to destinations outside the EEC reached \$2,607 million in 1965 -- up from \$2,428 million in 1964 (table 4). The 1964 exports to third countries were about the same as exports to EEC countries, but they did not increase as rapidly in 1965. Inter-Community exports were up 7 percent, compared to 22 percent for intra-Community exports.

EFTA was the principal market for EEC exports, receiving 20 percent of EEC's 1965 agricultural exports. The United Kingdom was the largest recipient, followed by Switzerland and Austria. Principal commodities exported to EFTA countries were animals and animal products, grains and preparations, fruits and vegetables, wine, and crude vegetable materials.

Exports of agricultural commodities to AOC were \$282 million in 1965. Algeria took 44 percent of EEC's agricultural exports to AOC countries, mainly animals and animal products (especially dairy products), wheat and flour, and sugar.

The United States was the EEC's third largest export market for agricultural products in 1965. Animals and animal products, especially meats, dairy products, and hides and skins accounted for about one-third of the exports to the United States.

EEC exports of agricultural products to Asian countries (excluding Mainland China) totaled \$221 million. Japan -- the largest market -- received exports valued at \$35 million. Exports to Saudi Arabia and Thailand were \$16 million; to Malaysia, \$15 million; to Lebanon and Ceylon, \$14 million; and to the Philippines, \$12 million. The major commodities exported to Asian countries were animals and animal products, grains and preparations, fats and oils, and vegetables. Evaporated milk accounted for the largest share of animal products.

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLES

The trade groups shown in the tables contain the countries listed below. They are the groupings used by the United Nations in compiling world trade data.

The EEC-Associated Overseas Countries (AOC) in the United Nations data include: Algeria, Burundi and Rwanda, Caldonia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, French Guiana, French Somaliland, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Reunion, Senegal, Somali Republic, Surinam, Togo, and Upper Volta.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) includes: United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, and Switzerland.

The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) includes: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and USSR (Russia).

The Latin American Free Trade Association (IAFTA) includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Other African countries include: Angola, Comoro Islands, 1/ Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic (Egypt), Zambia, and Zanzibar-Pemba.

Other Asian Countries include: Aden, Afghanistan, Bahrein, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Mainland), China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Viet-Nam Republic, and Yemen.

Other European countries include: Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Finland, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Cyprus.

1/ Although the United Nations includes the data of the Comoro Islands with the other African countries, it is a member of the EEC-AOC countries. In 1965, EEC agricultural imports from the Comoro Islands were \$1,827,000 and exports were \$106,000.

Table 1.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports, by commodity groups and origins, 1964 and 1965

Year and commodity groups 1/	Origin of imports 2/						Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Other : Africa	Other : Asia	
	1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)						
1964:							
Animals and products	162,194	14,384	447,017	314,645	130,946	115,341	849,640
Grains and preparations	467,908	10,941	38,212	261,688	33,915	23,589	283,003
Fruits and nuts	65,139	139,747	6,125	95,093	132,058	54,970	185,975
Vegetables	24,599	15,975	15,837	7,181	86,459	44,889	309,128
Sugar and honey	3,753	21,587	36,600	40,955	7,847	15,323	88,145
Coffee, tea, and mate	3,481	250,137	3,057	264,636	168,138	53,210	32,205
Animal feeds 3/	110,318	22,624	26,963	177,417	42,989	31,501	112,501
Fats and oils	77,232	99,572	15,034	40,733	30,632	42,410	70,070
Tobacco, unmanufactured	107,488	9,102	933	30,175	28,051	29,775	34,887
Oilseeds, etc.	284,069	86,540	7,246	5,513	119,479	112,331	17,139
Cotton	211,543	36,093	8,854	146,657	98,997	32,116	8,951
Other	21,198	195,292	66,220	32,448	127,796	322,538	444,599
Total	1,538,622	951,994	662,098	1,417,141	1,007,907	877,793	78,041
							1,287,932
							11,119,532
1965:							
Animals and products	148,735	19,362	470,199	286,401	122,644	142,954	1,010,752
Grains and preparations	602,200	8,286	6,590	336,964	10,833	17,726	386,703
Fruits and nuts	83,072	182,029	6,593	142,631	136,673	74,118	385,885
Vegetables	24,961	15,766	17,503	12,376	86,572	65,910	393,021
Sugar and honey	68,440	3,186	3,308	12,975	2,125	6,199	37,831
Coffee, tea, and mate	2,356	22,767	2,777	280,600	163,543	50,152	38,384
Animal feeds 3/	152,778	24,027	40,062	205,102	46,134	39,952	110,440
Fats and oils	82,404	94,162	18,487	56,350	38,140	50,208	90,825
Tobacco, unmanufactured	116,828	7,221	1,409	27,744	32,395	30,806	30,740
Oilseeds, etc.	271,052	77,122	16,796	12,779	137,095	123,974	16,417
Cotton	108,063	28,120	354	163,875	95,167	44,918	6,698
Other	23,181	167,213	72,933	26,283	91,321	326,132	489,689
Total	4,618,816	912,515	704,981	1,564,080	963,792	973,049	2,997,385
							2,265,094
							11,999,712

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 2. --European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, 1965

Destination and commodity groups 1/	Origin of imports 2/						Other	EEC	Other	Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Africa	Asia				
1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)										
Belgium-Luxembourg										
Animals and animal products	7,439	261	29,617	33,668	5,054	10,697	104,215	95,807	286,758	
Grains and preparations	90,289	—	4,911	18,406	1,034	1,962	47,739	28,000	182,321	
Fruits and nuts	14,351	729	866	10,130	6,554	5,393	28,237	20,640	86,900	
Vegetables	—	1,747	131	1,115	544	1,772	6,512	30,927	6,959	49,707
Sugar and honey	372	288	34	229	599	690	1,556	910	4,678	
Coffee, tea, and mate	471	5,668	710	30,669	6,285	5,682	21,184	12,404	83,373	
Animal feeds 3/	13,023	689	3,932	23,665	4,653	1,611	18,979	5,801	72,353	
Fats and oils	3,784	3,556	878	2,837	2,013	3,042	23,000	2,821	41,931	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	12,210	377	42	3,473	2,988	6,359	7,372	5,956	38,375	
Oilsseed, etc.	19,439	610	149	1,640	13,296	7,841	1,995	1,340	46,310	
Cotton	9,549	3,673	173	13,754	4,253	1,917	1,197	12,458	66,974	
Other	1,325	3,308	14,934	11,309	7,732	3,977	98,401	7,085	166,071	
Total	173,979	19,590	57,361	140,324	56,233	83,683	384,802	200,181	1,116,153	
France										
Animals and animal products	35,874	15,260	47,106	55,968	43,842	25,323	189,681	189,681	666,663	
Grains and preparations	51,241	13,920	1,331	22,229	7,203	4,134	35,133	14,911	136,102	
Fruits and nuts	13,583	125,117	509	14,915	76,554	9,358	39,504	74,131	135,971	
Vegetables	—	4,181	15,071	1,797	803	60,906	1,847	48,025	28,903	161,533
Sugar and honey	448	65,959	18	3,665	223	1,467	589	2,372	74,751	
Coffee, tea, and mate	122,456	39	37,693	46,710	9,935	2,568	9,069	7,877	20,494	
Animal feeds 3/	42,621	17,003	6,193	27,195	4,224	962	16,309	11,001	121,554	
Fats and oils	4,996	68,318	3,268	12,470	8,710	590	21,952	1,550	35,375	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	4,026	6,524	—	8,730	1,677	1,566	294	17,166	
Oilsseed, etc.	14,805	69,989	8	1,564	41,419	10,819	1,554	17,083	157,328	
Cotton	27,355	21,769	41	39,439	17,805	19,346	1,037	25,422	152,214	
Other	7,034	154,371	14,840	8,265	43,142	97,020	72,810	17,083	414,925	
Total	206,575	687,057	75,150	232,935	317,715	182,367	429,526	459,085	2,590,411	
West Germany										
Animals and animal products	55,966	410	211,390	74,343	33,289	59,165	424,209	226,931	1,085,703	
Grains and preparations	141,675	1,988	42,061	42,959	2,127	3,609	53,302	82,775	525,496	
Fruits and nuts	37,961	7,961	4,125	96,635	45,909	47,066	293,035	240,185	772,877	
Vegetables	—	16,985	235	9,125	9,611	12,165	47,957	268,128	57,455	
Sugar and honey	1,087	—	329	7,517	288	1,075	22,167	7,919	40,382	
Coffee, tea, and mate	234	36,512	3,664	129,717	76,534	13,460	9,095	115,026	380,942	
Animal feeds 3/	40,624	6,001	20,275	90,875	27,503	33,406	38,259	9,094	266,037	
Fats and oils	—	39,605	13,009	8,436	30,236	11,213	22,909	24,440	22,207	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	76,335	220	4	10,092	18,716	18,705	5,964	55,392	189,428	
Oilsseed, etc.	143,881	1,174	7,249	7,764	34,288	51,920	4,023	13,958	270,257	
Cotton	29,430	1,401	25	58,238	44,387	12,081	9	39,936	183,507	
Other	7,917	5,715	31,636	9,764	23,547	117,722	233,151	46,201	475,505	
Total	590,800	74,626	335,619	567,761	329,963	435,080	1,530,782	921,219	4,785,700	

Continued -

Table 2.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, 1965

Destination and commodity groups 1/	Origin of imports 2/						1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	Other	EEC	Other	
Italy:							
Animals and animal products	18,810	3,377	145,840	93,810	38,303	40,968	245,822
Grains and preparations	153,861	853	4,394	219,271	5,140	5,226	49,829
Fruits and nuts	3,651	45,763	274	6,384	1,417	1,891	2,063
Vegetables	1,247	79	3,397	1,092	5,788	4,450	24,815
Sugar and honey	65	971	1,063	1,317	86	1,974	5,640
Coffee, tea, and mate	937	35,833	499	45,267	15,266	9,356	704
Animal feeds 3/.....	13,974	34	2,046	14,713	2,318	580	20,891
Fats and oils	13,632	6,548	2,493	4,892	11,562	9,307	8,188
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,914	---	1,042	1,130	237	2,166	2
Oilsseeds, etc.	45,391	3,614	6,769	1,634	25,867	11,342	4,639
Cotton	32,464	211	96	33,043	22,974	6,552	1,228
Other	2,381	2,377	4,445	4,506	8,029	56,922	37,293
Total	290,527	99,660	172,358	427,060	136,988	152,734	401,113

16 The Netherlands:

Animals and animal products	30,646	54	36,246	28,612	2,156	6,801	46,825	31,278
Grains and preparations	165,154	525	3,863	34,099	479	2,795	45,700	14,314
Fruits and nuts	13,226	2,159	819	14,567	6,238	10,410	23,046	29,453
Vegetables	1,701	250	1,469	326	5,941	5,144	21,126	23,657
Sugar and honey	1,214	1,222	1,864	247	1,529	993	7,869	4,625
Coffee, tea, and mate	307	19,998	1,165	37,254	48,748	11,719	4,833	12,326
Animal feeds 3/.....	42,536	300	7,616	48,654	7,436	3,393	16,002	3,697
Fats and oils	20,387	2,731	3,412	5,915	4,842	14,360	13,245	3,874
Tobacco, unmanufactured	20,343	100	321	4,319	8,777	2,010	17,108	3,319
Oilsseeds, etc.	47,532	1,735	621	177	22,225	36,052	4,206	4,549
Cotton	9,265	1,066	19	19,401	5,948	5,022	3,227	5,828
Other	4,324	1,442	7,078	2,439	8,574	20,486	47,974	8,879
Total	356,935	31,582	64,493	196,010	122,893	119,185	251,161	145,799

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

1,288,058

Table 3. --European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, 1964

Destination and commodity groups 1/	Origin of Imports 2/					
	United States	EEC-AOC	EEFTA	Other	EEC	Other
						Total
<u>Belgium-Luxembourg:</u>						
Animals and animal products	9,884	714	30,652	34,299	7,424	10,225
Grains and preparations	61,238	17	1,418	19,022	1,807	3,158
Fruits and nuts	12,375	645	811	5,459	5,486	4,623
Vegetables	2,065	37	762	374	2,186	6,192
Sugar and honey	568	1,648	67	1,075	1,330	202
Coffee, tea, and mate	732	8,994	621	20,100	4,790	6,841
Animal feeds 3/	10,584	697	1,948	20,376	4,559	2,363
Fats and oils	4,608	5,323	653	668	2,089	3,514
Tobacco, unmanufactured	9,999	431	26	3,204	2,505	6,255
Oilseeds, etc.	21,044	1,002	135	601	13,641	6,700
Cotton	18,572	4,150	600	12,289	3,729	2,239
Other	1,304	3,599	12,214	1,501	12,616	30,389
Total	152,993	27,257	49,907	128,058	62,162	82,701
						220,927
<u>France:</u>						
Animals and animal products	34,925	11,140	57,022	62,888	42,490	23,397
Grains and preparations	40,491	6,431	931	9,170	9,926	4,953
Fruits and nuts	11,523	118,114	621	10,831	70,250	5,721
Vegetables	3,928	15,313	884	447	59,530	724
Sugar and honey	324	69,798	27	2,452	135	5,102
Coffee, tea, and mate	444	161,246	128	42,896	9,352	8,767
Animal feeds 3/	33,375	15,283	4,831	24,075	4,618	903
Fats and oils	3,176	66,500	2,694	11,673	13,269	914
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,671	8,190	---	8,026	1,583	1,356
Oilseeds, etc.	23,758	81,779	507	1,151	26,263	8,674
Cotton	54,195	28,243	37	37,580	19,883	15,111
Other	6,011	181,732	13,606	11,679	69,138	97,291
Total	215,821	763,769	81,288	232,868	326,437	172,913
						400,606
<u>West Germany:</u>						
Animals and animal products	56,648	569	177,844	71,612	32,403	41,558
Grains and preparations	128,089	1,556	30,446	34,961	9,069	3,627
Fruits and nuts	28,667	4,223	3,965	66,327	47,429	33,723
Vegetables	14,519	364	9,402	5,589	12,711	35,477
Sugar and honey	1,072	27	424	7,980	207	1,052
Coffee, tea, and mate	545	32,565	503	113,364	75,541	15,895
Animal feeds 3/	26,739	5,603	16,534	69,282	23,961	22,823
Fats and oils	31,494	16,361	6,892	19,692	8,329	18,766
Tobacco, unmanufactured	70,833	447	2	7,819	14,938	16,250
Oilseeds, etc.	150,352	1,533	2,990	2,613	26,522	61,442
Cotton	57,452	2,486	33	57,298	43,693	4,458
Other	6,836	6,533	27,407	10,777	24,299	111,927
Total	573,266	72,267	276,442	467,116	319,132	366,698
						1,223,687

Continued -

Table 3.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, 1964

Destination and commodity groups 1/	Origin of imports 2/						Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Other	EEC	
1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)							
Italy:							
Animals and animal products	19,226	1,918	142,795	113,893	45,873	35,061	196,518
Grains and preparations	69,446	2,493	2,993	160,049	12,324	5,926	321,524
Fruits and nuts	2,055	16,049	287	815	2,033	1,572	41,866
Vegetables	2,061	48	2,597	341	5,571	1,175	9,766
Sugar and honey	52	---	4,969	29,177	3,667	4,612	13,214
Coffee, tea, and mate	1,012	27,398	414	42,578	17,035	9,919	15,034
Animal feeds 3/	8,160	6,221	1,197	15,081	2,458	331	30,388
Fats and oils	12,980	6,009	2,398	4,873	4,698	7,036	24,661
Tobacco, manufactured	5,197	---	596	6,230	2,827	3,740	8,226
Oilsseeds, etc.	32,459	731	3,068	1,958	29,847	7,129	26,817
Cotton	67,717	478	3	21,869	26,872	6,416	7,781
Other	2,835	1,915	6,110	5,355	10,305	62,422	31,150
Total	222,800	57,260	167,427	401,219	163,510	145,371	349,440
The Netherlands:							
Animals and animal products	41,511	43	38,704	31,953	2,756	5,100	40,296
Grains and preparations	168,724	444	2,424	28,486	789	5,925	22,442
Fruits and nuts	10,519	716	441	10,571	6,860	9,331	20,093
Vegetables	2,026	213	2,192	430	6,461	1,321	15,743
Sugar and honey	1,737	114	2,113	271	2,508	4,355	7,303
Coffee, tea, and mate	748	19,934	1,391	37,698	61,420	11,788	5,050
Animal feeds 3/	31,460	820	2,453	48,603	7,393	5,081	18,340
Fats and oils	24,974	5,379	2,397	3,827	2,247	12,148	10,061
Tobacco, manufactured	17,788	34	309	4,896	6,798	2,174	2,830
Oilsseeds, etc.	56,456	1,495	546	190	23,206	28,686	2,425
Cotton	13,607	736	181	17,621	5,420	3,892	5,533
Other	4,192	1,513	6,883	3,334	10,808	20,309	43,427
Total	373,742	31,441	87,034	187,880	136,666	110,110	210,776
EEC Total	1,538,622	951,994	662,098	1,417,141	1,007,907	877,793	2,505,436

1/ The commodity groups shown are the STIC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Exclude feed grains which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 4.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups and destinations, 1964 and 1965

Year and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/							
	United States	EEC-AOC	EEA	Comecon	Other : Europe	Other : Asia	EEC	Other
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)								
1964:								
Animals and products	79,873	77,533	222,560	16,424	30,432	85,196	872,725	90,827 1,475,570
Grains and preparations	6,463	43,952	185,253	100,265	52,000	58,823	268,906	49,700 765,362
Fruits and nuts	7,957	6,117	128,230	21,747	5,725	1,715	292,668	9,384 473,343
Vegetables	23,645	20,010	122,509	1,325	6,946	15,581	300,385	513,304
Sugar and honey	4,022	59,088	25,152	34	1,223	8,630	29,339	33,594 161,682
Coffee, tea, and mate	9,197	885	34,920	1,955	3,762	9,132	28,269	7,590 95,710
Animal feeds 3/	488	2,258	31,429	5,367	5,686	2,462	116,003	5,418 169,111
Fats and oils	11,866	12,259	27,779	8,628	9,382	24,877	69,394	27,561 191,746
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,237	17	6,139	260	12	14	15,910	31 23,620
Oilseeds, etc.	735	11,620	3,104	737	234	246	18,140	460 35,276
Cotton	29	54	6,982	284	145	16	9,880	41 17,431
Other	101,595	32,695	236,329	16,628	22,973	29,666	435,753	88,187 963,826
Total	247,107	266,488	1,030,386	173,654	138,520	236,358	2,457,772	335,696 4,885,981

1965:								
Animals and products	90,833	81,244	232,679	25,800	44,976	84,191	1,043,040	104,252 1,707,015
Grains and preparations	5,116	58,335	203,001	116,909	48,294	38,186	370,380	77,911 918,632
Fruits and nuts	7,419	6,298	141,233	24,693	6,990	1,478	365,511	8,599 562,221
Vegetables	25,528	20,616	134,002	924	21,108	15,423	386,841	19,307 623,749
Sugar and honey	3,797	53,116	20,515	623	2,196	10,278	42,302	22,082 155,509
Coffee, tea, and mate	9,370	31,936	31,980	1,627	4,071	10,945	36,442	5,959 101,330
Animal feeds 3/	621	3,013	37,492	3,690	8,281	2,721	122,722	4,937 183,477
Fats and oils	13,352	15,338	45,254	4,395	12,364	26,567	88,575	23,560 229,405
Tobacco, unmanufactured	245	4	8,097	357	22	48	17,015	12 25,800
Oilseeds, etc.	920	9,441	4,156	2,228	487	330	18,636	543 36,541
Cotton	---	94	5,612	259	140	25	11,855	211 18,196
Other	108,213	33,304	238,293	18,463	26,705	30,834	484,371	93,715 1,033,898
Total	265,414	281,739	1,102,314	199,968	175,634	221,026	2,988,590	361,088 5,595,773

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 5. --European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origins, and country or region of destination, 1965

Origin and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/							Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EEFTA	Comecon	Europe	Other : Asia	EEC	
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)								
Belgium-Luxembourg:								
Animals and animal products	4,675	2,457	16,876	3,544	4,741	4,079	162,366	7,931
Grains and preparations	499	3,758	15,053	3,177	2,152	2,860	33,115	3,086
Fruits and nuts	9	103	1,582	1	31	3	15,582	17
Vegetables	2,099	1,891	6,522	--	5,923	259	52,452	868
Sugar and honey	196	5,103	858	84	125	2,199	7,490	3,663
Coffee, tea, and mate	6	140	105	--	24	1	2,843	14
Animal feeds 3/	8	127	2,078	41	2,621	363	13,964	1,141
Fats and oils	127	193	6,160	142	1,348	187	12,323	2,109
Tobacco, unmanufactured	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,393	1
Oilseeds, etc.	1	--	430	163	74	11	4,477	5
Cotton	--	--	340	--	43	3	595	1
Other	6,834	885	26,574	6,034	3,238	2,502	75,372	982
Total	14,454	14,657	77,378	13,186	20,320	12,467	383,572	126,151
France:								
Animals and animal products	17,434	65,438	48,970	3,564	16,210	6,962	249,657	22,670
Grains and preparations	554	50,355	87,566	99,744	39,325	19,288	205,342	32,439
Fruits and nuts	3,052	5,740	26,826	28	1,330	200	64,275	102,812
Vegetables	1,446	11,401	10,048	26	6,780	919	50,015	1,361
Sugar and honey	3,421	47,970	14,758	237	1,668	2,621	32,605	16,992
Coffee, tea, and mate	312	438	1,212	211	81	32	1,077	425
Animal feeds 3/	64	2,647	6,233	117	2,698	795	40,637	583
Fats and oils	201	11,049	8,995	86	2,592	733	15,760	2,177
Tobacco, unmanufactured	181	--	921	--	16	--	1,358	--
Oilseeds, etc.	--	9,057	917	407	121	--	7,621	89
Cotton	--	43,530	29,264	71,831	6,797	7,902	10,089	129,324
Other	--	70,235	233,445	278,326	111,217	78,725	41,651	797,901
Total								102,462
West Germany:								
Animals and animal products	9,524	479	30,852	8,884	2,607	3,512	103,088	5,063
Grains and preparations	1,922	96	70,925	6,925	3,722	8,746	7,236	164,009
Fruits and nuts	248	9	3,361	522	264	20	3,130	20,469
Vegetables	7,436	322	4,509	56	957	2,260	6,260	120,061
Sugar and honey	61	--	1,450	92	70	211	911	1,386
Coffee, tea, and mate	2,112	--	3,057	14	244	2,032	2,442	23,256
Animal feeds 3/	394	19	24,152	2,117	869	181	13,496	9,813
Fats and oils	2,326	1,480	17,402	1,688	3,302	4,052	24,755	4,782
Tobacco, unmanufactured	--	--	2,955	--	4	34	395	1
Oilseeds, etc.	6	--	867	420	101	48	602	17
Cotton	--	17,513	1,249	30,686	1,631	95	8,361	95
Other	--	41,542	3,654	195,778	22,108	16,778	25,959	109,415
Total								551,605

Continued

Table 5. --European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, 1965

Origin and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/						Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EEFA	Comecon	Other Europe	Other Asia	
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)							
Italy:							
Animals and animal products	23,032	251	24,593	3,211	2,474	1,855	30,108
Grains and nuts	875	3,233	7,204	1,724	900	5,139	74,349
Vegetables	3,205	308	102,691	24,013	4,812	1,184	247,566
Vegetables	12,620	4,750	49,626	83	716	7,993	76,208
Sugar and honey	4	1	44	---	---	---	78
Coffee, tea, and mate	952	1	5,166	31	13	81	2,194
Animal feeds 3/	37	8	1,856	1,348	252	432	6,087
Fats and oils	5,184	101	5,527	851	342	678	4,154
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	---	1,666	351	---	---	6,999
Oilseeds, etc.	55	---	126	9	2	13	449
Cotton	---	9	86	---	---	---	18
Other	18,598	693	42,903	1,734	2,096	1,691	72,361
Total	64,563	9,355	241,488	33,355	11,607	19,666	520,769
							55,902
							956,705

The Netherlands:

Animals and animal products	36,168	12,619	111,388	6,597	18,946	67,783	497,821	59,314	810,634
Grains and nuts	1,266	892	22,253	5,339	2,195	1,553	50,138	3,897	87,633
Vegetables	904	138	6,273	629	553	71	34,358	621	43,547
Vegetables	1,887	2,252	63,297	759	6,732	3,992	201,906	5,646	286,471
Sugar and honey	115	42	3,405	210	333	5,247	1,818	1,031	12,201
Coffee, tea, and mate	5,988	357	22,440	1,371	3,709	8,799	28,286	4,980	75,930
Animal feeds 3/	118	212	3,173	67	1,861	950	48,338	1,937	56,836
Fats and oils	5,514	2,515	6,370	1,628	4,780	20,911	31,383	12,722	85,823
Tobacco, unmanufactured	64	4	2,555	6	2	14	5,870	3	8,518
Oilseeds, etc.	858	384	1,816	1,229	189	258	5,287	414	10,435
Cotton	---	---	75	---	---	13	2,653	76	2,817
Other	21,738	1,213	66,299	2,267	8,926	11,692	173,975	46,964	333,074
Total	74,620	20,628	309,344	20,102	68,204	121,283	1,082,133	137,605	1,813,919

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 6 .--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, 1964

Origin and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/						Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	Comecon	Other Europe	Other Asia	
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)							
Belgium-Luxembourg:							
Animals and animal products	3,009	1,171	11,804	2,730	1,629	2,506	113,040
Grains and preparations	696	2,783	9,719	9,180	1,821	2,668	32,050
Fruits and nuts	5	106	1,980	2	20	8	15,830
Vegetables	1,849	1,263	5,582	---	1,004	409	42,519
Sugar and honey	870	1,002	658	33	79	5,812	3,068
Coffee, tea, and mate	23	205	46	---	16	40	2,595
Animal feeds 3/	13	84	1,002	45	377	64	12,964
Fats and oils	111	127	2,172	108	1,038	327	10,534
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,633
Oilseeds, etc.	---	---	523	107	17	13	3,741
Cotton	6,128	844	292	---	2,626	4,185	609
Other	13,604	7,585	60,593	17,235	8,644	16,032	71,501
Total	67,546	229,538	295,255	66,605	69,249	8,258	310,461
France:							
Animals and animal products	16,658	63,473	50,126	3,541	10,353	6,842	224,447
Grains and preparations	3,288	38,600	108,351	56,274	45,461	49,131	163,686
Fruits and nuts	2,631	5,578	19,246	35	488	219	30,494
Vegetables	1,451	12,417	9,416	32	1,372	849	28,856
Sugar and honey	3,059	58,050	20,252	---	771	1,735	25,373
Coffee, tea, and mate	462	355	1,035	---	77	22	1,306
Animal feeds 3/	50	2,046	6,237	81	2,583	600	37,509
Fats and oils	138	8,621	4,372	185	1,883	3,444	14,365
Tobacco, unmanufactured	676	1	608	---	6	---	1,286
Oilseeds, etc.	---	11,577	481	82	40	---	8,793
Cotton	---	28,749	139	---	1	---	535
Other	39,133	28,771	74,992	6,319	6,214	8,258	116,758
Total	67,546	229,538	295,255	66,605	69,249	8,258	310,461
West Germany:							
Animals and animal products	8,663	262	28,792	1,431	1,522	2,009	85,167
Grains and preparations	587	30	40,748	30,649	1,079	3,829	5,030
Fruits and nuts	233	26	8,811	12	232	18	3,115
Vegetables	4,685	350	4,730	43	601	2,217	5,692
Sugar and honey	38	1	2,113	1	75	256	960
Coffee, tea, and mate	1,718	1	3,196	64	202	1,219	1,480
Animal feeds 3/	276	9	18,226	1,930	171	139	12,180
Fats and oils	1,182	860	14,514	2,772	2,495	1,885	16,276
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	15	1,777	---	2	---	4,171
Oilseeds, etc.	---	---	628	70	55	27	205
Cotton	29	---	6,386	284	127	15	7,284
Other	16,354	1,319	227,609	1,434	3,967	4,811	30,409
Total	33,165	2,873	152,530	38,690	10,528	16,425	168,239
							33,709

Continued -

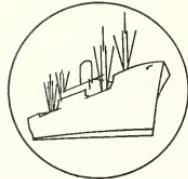
Table 6. --European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, 1964

Origin and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/							Other : EEC : Other : Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EEFTA	Comecon	Other : Europe : Asia	Other : Europe	Other : Asia	
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)								
Italy*								
Animals and animal products	19,620	273	23,468	3,034	3,259	1,929	28,752	9,310
Grains and preparations	831	1,717	8,859	3,590	1,666	1,744	24,256	50,441
Fruits and nuts	3,831	269	95,820	21,106	4,506	1,378	212,958	7,125
Vegetables	13,582	3,617	45,545	126	416	7,267	59,968	9,179
Sugar and honey	6	2	67	---	1	1	32	139,700
Coffee, tea, and mate	422	6	4,242	196	29	176	2,132	290
Animal feeds 3/...	5	5	1,315	2,734	170	278	4,626	811
Fats and oils	6,671	74	1,099	915	124	813	3,688	1,778
Tobacco, unmanufactured	333	---	1,877	260	---	---	7,338	20
Oilseeds, etc.	28	---	152	2	1	6	620	3
Cotton	---	4	37	---	---	1	23	812
Other	18,579	604	42,153	1,706	1,805	1,613	63,708	31
Total	63,928	6,571	224,634	33,729	12,277	15,206	408,201	10,653
							46,663	811,209
-								
The Netherlands:								
Animals and animal products	31,023	12,354	108,370	5,688	13,669	71,910	421,319	55,181
Grains and preparations	1,041	822	17,576	572	1,673	1,451	43,874	4,517
Fruits and nuts	1,257	138	7,373	592	479	92	30,071	698
Vegetables	2,078	2,363	57,236	1,124	3,553	4,839	163,340	5,899
Sugar and honey	49	33	2,062	---	297	826	979	240,432
Coffee, tea, and mate	6,572	318	26,401	1,695	3,438	7,675	20,916	144
Animal feeds 3/...	144	114	4,649	577	2,385	1,381	4,8724	4,390
Fats and oils	3,764	2,577	5,622	4,588	3,842	18,408	24,531	73,730
Tobacco, unmanufactured	228	1	1,877	---	4	14	4,348	60,145
Oilseeds, etc.	707	43	1,320	476	121	200	4,555	372
Cotton	---	1	128	---	---	---	1,429	---
Other	21,401	1,157	64,760	2,083	8,361	10,799	53,377	42,762
Total	68,264	19,921	297,374	17,395	37,822	117,595	917,463	304,700
								1,558

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification).

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains which are included under grains and preparations.



SPECIAL in this issue

X ECONOMIC SITUATION IN MAJOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT MARKETS +

by

George R. Kruer 1/

Industrialized countries are the major importers of farm products and as their incomes increase, they import more. Other than population increases, growth in -- and level of -- income in these countries is a major determinant of the growth of U.S. agricultural exports on a commercial basis. A recent article 2/ showed that the 8 leading importing countries (excluding the United States) account for 74 percent of the agricultural imports taken by 78 countries (excluding the United States). Each of these 8 countries receives a substantial amount of its agricultural imports from the United States.

During the current fiscal year that ends June 30, 1967, U.S. agricultural exports are expected to reach a new all time high of more than \$7 billion. Commercial exports are expected to account for the increase from the fiscal 1966 level of \$6.7 billion, while exports under government-financed programs are expected to show no change. 3/

A major factor underlying the continued expansion of agricultural exports is the generally high level of economic activity in the 8 large importing countries. Currently, the economic situation and outlook are either good or excellent in all but one of them. The exception is the United Kingdom, which is experiencing a low and declining rate of growth as deflationary measures are pursued in order to restore confidence in the pound. Germany's growth rate is declining, but at 3.5 percent annually it is still good. The Netherlands is also undergoing a slowdown, with a 4-4.5 percent growth rate expected in 1967, compared with its recent high rates which have exceeded 5 percent. Belgium's real growth has stabilized at about 3.0 percent annually. Canada's annual increase in output has exceeded 6 percent in each of the past three years. Italy, France, and Japan continue their recovery from recent recessions and are posting high annual rates of growth. The first two recorded increases of about 5 percent in 1966, while Japan's was near 9 percent.

1/ Economist, International Monetary and Trade Research Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division.

2/ Norman R. Kallemeyn, "Seven Largest Agricultural Importers Take Nearly Two-Thirds of World Imports -- U.S. Major Supplier," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1966, p. 6.

3/ Robert L. Tontz and Dewain H. Rahe, "Outlook Highlights for U.S. Agricultural Exports, Fiscal Year 1966-67", Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, December 1966, p. 5.

The year 1966 was another in which the major focus of activity was on defense of the pound. By midyear 1966, devaluation was a daily subject of speculation. The 10 percent surcharge on imports was in effect at that time and was restraining imports while the selective employment tax had been announced and was to go into effect on September 5. However, these were not sufficient to quell the speculative fever, and in July the government put into effect a severe wage and price freeze. No wage increases were to be permitted until January 1967, and then they were to be severely restrained for another 6 months. Price increases would be permitted in selected cases, for the most part only where increased taxes or the increased cost of imported raw materials necessitated an increase.

The freeze apparently had the desired effect since wages and prices ceased their rise and held steady in the third quarter of the year. The short term goal of all the actions, a fall in imports relative to exports, was also achieved. But rather than as a result of the wage-price freeze, it may have been due to importers holding back purchases until after the expiration of the import surcharge on November 30. Whether or not it achieved the long run objective of making British products more competitive in international trade remains to be seen. Success will depend on the government's determination to stick to the deflationary policies until there is a basic restructuring and modernization of British industry.

Actually, the United Kingdom's external position in the first half of 1966 was not much worse than it was in the first half of 1965. The deficit in her current and long-term capital accounts increased only slightly -- from \$364 million in the first half of 1965 to \$384 million in the first half of 1966. But within this, the current account deficit rose from \$104 million to \$274 million, thus triggering the crisis. In the first half of 1966, exports and imports (on a balance of payments basis) were \$7,017 million and \$7,504 million, respectively, leaving a deficit of \$487 million.

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research predicts a surplus of \$700 to \$840 million at an annual rate toward the end of 1967, largely as a result of the deflationary measures.

Given the above situation in her external economic relations, what internal factors led up to it and what directions are they likely to take in the near future?

The wage and price freeze, even with the slight thaw that will be permitted in the 6 months beginning January 1967 will no doubt keep any increases in these two items to a minimum. On the other hand, unemployment has already risen to a level above that which the government was aiming for. When the wage and price freeze and other deflationary measures were imposed, the government estimated that unemployment would not exceed 470,000 (about 2 percent of the labor force), but in mid-November it had already reached 541,585. The over-winter peak may be as high as 700,000. This rate is low in relation to U.S. unemployment levels, but high for the United Kingdom.

Originally it was thought that total real output would rise by 2.5 percent in 1966 and that is about the rate that prevailed in the first 2 quarters of the year. Growth in the latter part of the year was curbed by the deflationary measures and the 1967 outlook is for a decline in output. Investment will probably lead the downturn. The latest survey by the Confederation of British Industry shows that 40 percent of the respondents to the poll on the investment outlook expect a decline in capital expenditures for plant and equipment over the next 12 months.

Japan

Newly released estimates of Japanese economic activity indicate that the growth in real GNP will be 8.7 percent in their current fiscal year, which ends March 31, 1967. This indicates a rapid recovery from the 1965 recession when the real growth rate was only 4.3 percent, and is close to 1964's 9.9 percent rate. Since Japan experiences large fluctuations in output over short periods of time, the 1 quarter shift from a calendar year basis to a fiscal year basis leads to large differences in annual data presented on the 2 different bases. For example, the real growth rate in calendar year 1964 was 15.6 percent, compared with the 1964 fiscal year rate of 9.9 percent. Therefore, care must be taken either to recognize the differences or to insure comparability of time periods when comparing Japanese economic activity to that of other countries.

But no matter which base is used, the outlook for the near future is for a continued high rate of expansion of output that will be in excess of 10 percent annually. Japanese authorities would like to moderate the amplitude of the business cycle. They feel that a rate of growth in the neighborhood of 7 to 8 percent a year could be sustained without severe inflationary pressures.

As the current boom has grown, wholesale prices have been rising at an accelerating rate. In August 1965, the wholesale price index (WPI) was only 0.8 percent higher than it was during the same month in 1964. But by March 1966, it was 3.0 percent higher than for the same month of 1965, and in August 1966, it was 4.6 percent above the August 1965 level. It is now estimated that for fiscal 1966 the WPI will show an increase of 3.5 percent, whereas originally no increase was expected. It is only a matter of time before the increases are reflected in rising export and consumer prices. If this trend is not moderated, it may well lead to another decline in economic activity.

However, it should be noted that Japan's export prices have shown small, but consistent, declines over the past several years and in the months up through the middle of 1966.

The story is different where consumer prices are concerned. In the middle of 1966, the Japanese consumer price index (CPI) was running 5 percent above the same month a year earlier. But unlike the WPI, this is less than midyear 1965's increase of 8 percent above the same months in 1964. A 5.5 percent increase in the CPI is expected in fiscal 1966, compared with the 7.4 percent increase for fiscal 1965.

As a result of the rapid growth that is occurring, Japanese imports are climbing at a fast rate. In the third quarter of 1966, they were 17.4 percent higher than in the third quarter of 1965, and the increase for fiscal 1966 is expected to be 18.3 percent. Despite the large increase in imports, Japan's sizeable trade surplus is expected to continue, since exports have increased almost as rapidly as imports. The fiscal 1966 outlook is for exports to rise by 14.7 percent. Both exports and imports are expected to increase by about the same percentage in fiscal 1967 as in fiscal 1966, implying some further reduction in the trade surplus.

The overall balance of payments is expected to show a surplus of \$350 million in fiscal 1966 -- down somewhat from the \$430 million surplus that was registered in fiscal 1965.

Canada

Canada's economy is greatly influenced by the course of economic events in the United States and, like the United States, she has been experiencing very high rates of growth. Real GNP increased by 6.5 percent in 1964, and by 6.6 percent in 1965. Some slackening in growth was expected during 1966, since the economy was pushing against the limits of its resources. When the rise in consumer prices accelerated in the first quarter, the government undertook several measures to curb demand. First quarter output, (as measured by real GNP at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate) was 7.5 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1965. Although the second quarter rate dropped to 6.8 percent, it remained above the annual rate of 1965. Third quarter GNP is unavailable, but other data available on a monthly basis, which will be analyzed later, show that at midyear the growth in output has slowed.

Real fixed investment in both the first and second quarters of 1966 showed seasonally-adjusted increases of more than 15 percent over the respective quarters of 1965. However, the quarter-to-quarter increases have been progressively smaller since the third quarter of 1965.

Real personal consumption expenditures decreased by 0.7 percent (on a seasonally adjusted basis) from the first to the second quarter of 1966. This fell in nicely with the government's actions to curb demand due to the price increases that occurred in the first quarter.

The consumer price index increased by 0.6 percent from the third quarter to the fourth quarter of 1965, when it was 140.1 (1949=100). But from then until the first quarter of 1966, it went up by 1.3 percent to 141.9 -- an annual rate of increase of just over 5 percent.

In August of 1966, the CPI was 3.9 percent above its August 1965 level and 2.0 percent above its February 1966 level, indicating a slightly slower rate of increase. The food component of the index, which has the second largest weight in the index after housing, contributed substantially to the increase. Food prices in August 1966 were 7.4 percent higher than in August of 1965, compared to a rise in the overall index of 3.9 percent.

Wholesale prices did not rise as much as consumer prices, but by August of 1966

they were 3.6 percent higher than in the same month of 1965.

Even though the Canadian labor force is growing about 4 percent a year (mostly as a result of young people just entering the labor market) there is still a shortage of trained, skilled workers. As a result, wages were bid up, and in May of 1966 average hourly earnings in manufacturing were 5.7 percent higher than in May of 1965.

The most recently available monthly data indicated a slowdown in the growth of output. The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted) declined in each of the 3 months following April, when a high of 274.1 (1949=100) was reached. The decline was not severe, and the index stood at 271.4 in July. Likewise, the inflow of new orders (seasonally adjusted) to manufacturing industries declined each month between March, when the most recent peak was reached, and July.

Unemployment (on a seasonally-adjusted basis) in August 1966 was about the same as in August of 1965 -- running at a rate of 3.9 percent of the labor force in 1965, as compared to 4.0 percent in 1966. In each of the months from January through July of 1966 the unemployment rate was lower than in the corresponding month of 1965, but the August 1966 rate was substantially higher than the April 1966 rate of 3.3 percent.

Another area showing a slowdown in activity was the construction industry, which reacted to high interest rates and the shortage of money. The seasonally-adjusted value of building permits issued in July 1966 was \$265.3 million, compared with \$322.1 million in January and \$304.8 million in July of 1966. New starts, as well as permits issued, also declined.

Canada's balance of international payments with the United States generally is in a deficit position as far as merchandise trade and the total current account are concerned. However, the capital account usually shows an inflow of U.S. dollars, which offsets part of the current account deficit. Capital inflows (long and short term) from the United States amounted to \$721 million in the first two quarters of 1966. These capital inflows covered approximately 60 percent of the Canadian current account deficit with the United States of \$1,121 million for the same period.

Her merchandise trade deficit with the United States, which accounts for about one half of the current account deficit, is offset to a large extent by a surplus in her trade with all other countries. Wheat sales to communist bloc countries have made substantial contributions to this surplus. These sales are expected to continue making a large contribution since during 1966 Canada signed an agreement to sell \$800 million worth of wheat to Russia over the next 3 years.

Belgium

Belgium's economic performance in 1966 was very much a repeat of 1965 -- a period of relative stagnation in which the estimates increase of 3.0 percent in real GNP was about the same as 1965's growth rate of 3.3 percent. These 2 years of stagnation follow 3 years of rapid growth, and are the result of the government's deflationary actions to curb a rapid rise in prices. As a result,

wholesale prices rose by only 1.1 percent in 1965, compared with 4.7 percent in 1964. But in 1966, even though growth and demand were slack, wholesale prices resumed their upward climb, and by April were 3.3 percent above the April 1965 level. On May 6 the government announced a 3 month general price freeze which aroused a large degree of opposition but was partially successful. Wholesale prices declined slightly, and in June were only 2.7 percent higher than the same month in 1965. On September 2 the government published a decree abrogating the price freeze.

The pressure on prices in Belgium seems to be coming from a combination of deficit spending by the government and self feeding of inflationary tendencies by tying wage increases and many contractual payments (rent, etc.) to the cost of living index. The consumer price index, to which the cost of living adjustments are tied, had been rising by 4 percent a year, but it also responded to the price freeze. The price index, which is on a 1953 base, rose from 130.6 in May to 131.1 in June, but then took a drop to 129.9 in July.

In the middle of 1966, steel production was running at the same level as a year earlier, although refinery output was up 9 percent in the first 5 months, compared with the same period in 1965. However, overall industrial production in April and May of 1966 was 2 percent below the same period in 1965.

Planned investment is now at the lowest level of recent years due to slack demand, high interest rates, and government restrictions on the expansion of credit. These same factors are expected to limit the growth in real output to 3.5 percent in 1967.

In the first 6 months of 1966 exports were 7.9 percent above the same period in 1965, while imports were 12.8 percent higher. As a result, the trade account showed a small deficit for the first 6 months of 1966. Belgium's first quarter balance of payments showed a deficit of \$16 million even though net capital inflows were \$18 million. In the first quarter of 1965 there was a payments surplus of \$32 million. Reserves of \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 1966 are quite large in relation to 1965 imports of \$6.4 billion.

France

The economic situation in France is excellent, with a high rate of growth being maintained without undue pressure on prices. Total output is expected to increase by 5.3 percent in 1967. Recent data puts the growth in real output in 1965 at 3.5 percent, and the original prediction of a 4.5 percent rate of growth in 1966 has been revised upward to 5.0 percent.

Prices are expected to rise about 3 percent in 1967 although the rise in 1966 was probably less than that. For the year ended in July, they had risen only 2.7 percent. Government policy has been to hold the lid on prices, but the price freeze that the government started in 1963 has been eased considerably since its introduction.

The government has moved steadily, but cautiously, in stimulating the economy. In order to insure that expansion did not come too fast nor be uncontrollable, expansionary moves have been made in small increments and the results closely

watched before the next move was made.

There may be a tendency for government spending to rise in coming months. The 1967 budget announced in the fall included tax cuts in both upper and lower income brackets, an increase in family allowances and the minimum wage, and new assistance for veterans and the elderly. Total outlay is to be \$22.74 billion a 10.5 percent increase, and as in 1965 and 1966, a surplus is anticipated. (French budgets ran a deficit for the 38 years prior to 1965.) The portion of the budget devoted to agriculture is up 22 percent.

Private consumption may have a tendency to grow too fast in 1967, particularly in view of the budget policies mentioned earlier. Farm incomes are expected to rise faster than other types of incomes due to recent EEC decisions in the agricultural sphere.

The strong French balance of payments position may weaken slightly, due to the falloff in long term capital inflows and the reduction in U.S. military expenditures in France. The loss of foreign exchange earnings due to the U.S. military's departure is put at slightly over \$200 million annually. But in the near future this will be offset by the moving costs and employee severance payments to French nationals employed by the U.S.

The large capital flow into France seems to be declining, largely as a result of the U.S. balance of payments program with its voluntary restrictions on foreign investment. The decline may be only temporary though. On the other side, there is relatively little investing abroad on the part of France.

In recent months France has been running a deficit on her trade account, and the account will probably show a deficit for the year as a whole. No large increase in imports relative to exports is foreseen unless domestic demand should get out of hand, which is unlikely in view of the governments tight control of the economy's expansion.

Germany

In Germany there was an overall slackening in domestic demand during 1966 compared with 1965, although foreign demand was buoyant. For the first 6 months of 1966, domestic orders were up 1.5 percent and export orders were up 13.2 percent from the same period in 1965. In June 1966, new domestic orders were running 0.7 percent below their June 1965 pace, while export orders were running 16.1 percent ahead of their June 1965 level.

Output in the first half of 1966 was running about 3½ percent ahead of the same period in 1965, which in turn was 5.1 percent above 1964's first half level. Overall, real GNP is thought to have increased by 3.5 percent in 1966, and about the same growth is expected in 1967. However, the outlook for 1967 depends on the balance between declining domestic demand and rising foreign demand. Rising incomes from the export sector could increase domestic demand, but a potentially offsetting factor is the detrimental effect on investment of the restrictive monetary policies being pursued at the present time.

The Central Bank discount rate is now 5 percent -- sharply higher than the

3 percent that prevailed in early 1965. The increase had its effect on private investment during 1966, particularly on the building sector. Building output in the second quarter of 1966 was only 2.2 percent above the same period a year ago. In contrast, building construction in the first quarter of 1966 was running 16.5 percent ahead of its 1965 level. A recent survey of investment progress and intentions of German industry shows that the 1966 level of fixed investment was about the same as the 1965 level, with an 8 - 10 percent drop expected in 1967.

With the slowdown in new orders, producers seem less inclined to hoard labor when their own production slumps and therefore the tight labor market has eased somewhat. Labor is still in short supply though, and in June there were 1.31 million foreign workers in Germany -- a 13 percent increase from June of 1965. However, this is much less than the 25 percent increase that occurred between June 1964 and June 1965. Wage increases have slowed somewhat but their 8 percent annual increase is still double that of productivity.

In addition, because of slack demand, competition among producers is prohibiting them from passing the full amount of the increased costs on to consumers. Industrial producers' prices were stationary in May 1966. However, they declined in June due to a slight decrease in prices of basic materials and were only 2 percent above the June 1965 level.

The rate of increase in the cost of living has slowed also. In May 1966, it was 4.4 percent above the May 1965 level, but in June it was only 2.9 percent above the June 1965 level. A good agricultural harvest in 1966 contributed to the slowdown in price increases since farm prices did not rise as much as they had in 1965.

The booming sector of the economy is the export sector. The turn around since the first quarter of 1966 is also reflected in the balance of payments. The trade surplus in the first quarter of 1966 showed only modest improvement over the large decline that occurred in 1965, but by July, the modest gain had grown to a large improvement. For 1966 as a whole, a \$1.0 to \$1.25 billion trade surplus is expected, compared to only \$301 million for 1965. Normally offsetting factors to Germany's usual large trade surplus are a large deficit in the tourist account and large remittances made by foreign workers in Germany. But steady improvement is readily discernible in the overall balance (change in reserves).

Italy

The economic situation in Italy looks better every month. The increase in total output in 1966 most likely exceeded the original estimate of 4.5 percent, and may have been as high as 5.3 percent. Investment and employment have not significantly picked up as yet. But recent signs indicate that investment is on the upswing and this should also increase employment and reduce unemployment. If so, next year's increase in output should exceed the 5 percent target set in the 5 year plan.

However, the recent floods that devastated large areas of northern Italy place a large inponderable in the way of any forecast. The damage is estimated to have equalled the amount of increase in real output that occurred in 1966, and

increased taxes and portion of the budget devoted to rehabilitation may curb 1967's increase.

Three years ago, after large wage increases in 1962-63, the competitive position of Italian exports had deteriorated, and serious balance of payments difficulties ensued. As a result, a tight credit squeeze was instituted and deflation -- the government's aim -- proceeded. By the middle of 1964, the trade gap was closed and the turning point of the recession was January 1965. Recovery since then has been steady, but slow.

Prices reacted predictably to the slowdown. From January 1964 to January 1965, the cost of living rose 5.7 percent. From January 1965 to January 1966, it rose only 2.7 percent. Performance so far in 1966 indicates a smaller increase for 1966. The June 1964 to June 1965 increase was 4.3 percent, while the increase from June 1965 to June 1966 was only 2.0 percent. The June 1966 level was only 0.9 percent above the December 1965 level. Wholesale prices seem to be following the same trend. It is notable at this stage of the recovery that the rate of increase in prices is still declining. That prices haven't resumed increasing at a faster rate may be explained by the labor situation.

In January 1966 -- one year after the beginning of the recovery -- unemployment at 5.2 percent, was at its highest level in 6 years. The fact that the construction industry, which is a large employer of labor, had not recovered from recession levels is a partial answer as to why unemployment remained high. It may be further explained by the fact that manufacturing employers have begun to use their labor more intensively and are providing workers with more productive machines. Increased modernization and the resulting productivity increases were another major aim of the deflation. More recently the labor situation has improved, and in July 1966, unemployment stood at 3.6 percent of the labor force.

The farm to city migration has been a tremendous source of labor for non-farm enterprises. Fifteen years ago 43 percent of Italy's population was on farms, but only 25 percent is now. (Farms contribute only 14 or 15 percent of total GNP, however.) The migration is expected to continue, though it may have slowed or reversed during the recession. Another million persons are expected to leave the farming sector in the next 5 years.

Industrial production through the fall of 1966 was posting new record highs that were running 11 percent ahead of corresponding months in 1965. For the year as a whole, a rise of 7.6 percent is expected.

By the end of 1966 investment was on the upswing and for the year as a whole, the increase may have recovered most (6 percent) of the 7.4 percent decline that occurred in 1965.

Export demand most likely will still be providing as large a stimulus to the economy in 1967 as it has in recent years. Exports increased by 18 percent in 1964, 21 percent in 1965, and the 1966 increase was probably only slightly below that range. At \$4.2 billion in the first half of 1966, imports were 18.4 percent above the same period in 1965. For the same period, exports were up by 13.2 percent to \$3.9 billion, with a resulting increase in the trade

deficit from \$96 million to \$283 million.

In the past, tourism, emigrant remittances, and freight have produced substantial surpluses to help offset the trade deficit. This continues to be the case. Tourist receipts in the first half of 1966 were up 17 percent over a year earlier, and emigrant remittances were up 11.5 percent.

The Netherlands

Rising demand pressures in the early part of 1966 forced the Netherlands' government to take action on a broad front to stem the rapid deterioration in the balance of payments and the increase in the budget deficit. While her competitive position in international trade remained good, rising wage demands were adding to the pressure on prices which could have caused a further worsening in the trade deficit.

The cost of living rose at an annual rate of 5.5 percent in 1965. After an initial rapid rise early in 1966, it slowed somewhat in subsequent months and the predicted rise of 5½ percent in 1966 was reduced to 5 percent. By July the index was 5 percent above its July 1965 level. Wholesale prices rose at a somewhat slower pace than retail prices.

Unemployment is very low, the annual rate being 1 percent or less in recent years. The tight labor market shows no signs of easing, since demand continues high and the labor force increases at a rate of only 1.5 percent annually. The shortage of labor led to large wage increases, and early in 1966, with employer's wage costs rising at an annual rate of 11 percent, the government suggested a general limit of 7 percent on wage increases. Even that substantially exceeded the annual rate of increase in productivity which was 4.5 percent in 1965. However, the wage increases negotiated by unions and employers generally exceeded the suggested 7 percent increase, and several contracts were rejected by the government's board of mediators. In May, the government sought parliamentary approval of a wage pause until mid-July and a ceiling of 7 percent on wage increases. With this move by the government, both labor and employers ceased to cooperate with the government and thus the government alone was to evaluate the balance of the 1966 contracts.

Other actions on the wage front included an increase in the minimum wage from 110 guilders to 120 guilders per week, and an increase of 10 percent in all major social insurance payments. Additionally, income taxes, which were reduced on July 1, 1965 are scheduled for another reduction on January 1, 1967. However, with the worsening government budget deficit (expected to be 1 billion guilders in 1966) and rising demand pressures, the government has indicated that the reductions may be postponed, though this is by no means certain. The unions have indicated they would go along with a postponement, but that they would not accept proposed higher indirect taxes.

The government also tightened up in the monetary sector during 1966. The Central Bank discount rate is now 5 percent, with market rates in the 7 to 8 percent range, and still rising. But the main government weapon is quantitative restrictions on the amount of credit a commercial bank can extend, based on the amount of outstanding loans it had in a certain base period.

Total output has continued to rise at a rapid rate, though not fast enough to satisfy total demand. In 1966, total output probably increased by 5.5 percent and a drop off to at least 4.5 percent is forecast in 1967.

During the middle of 1966, industrial production was running 7 percent above 1965. The construction industry was one of the healthiest sectors in the economy, even though housing construction was tending to slow down.

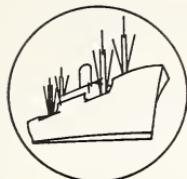
Exploitation of the natural gas discoveries continues at a very high pace. Most of the activity in this area is being carried out by the private sector, although the government has a right to engage in cooperative development with private interests.

Agricultural production is continuing to increase and agriculture's contribution to output was about 9 percent in 1965. This corresponds to the portion of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits. Some farm restructuring is going on and new land from the polders is being used to replace that taken by urbanization, roads, and industrial activities.

The final balance of payments results for 1966 are expected to show a deficit overall and on the current account, with most of the deterioration occurring in the trade sector. In the first 6 months of 1966, the trade gap was \$770 million. It may reach \$1.4 billion for the year as a whole.

During 1965, imports rose 5.8 percent and exports were up 10.1 percent. In the first 9 months of 1966, compared with the same period in 1965, exports rose 4 percent while imports shot up 10 percent. U.S. exports to the Netherlands in 1965 were valued at \$770 million, while imports from the Netherlands were only \$245 million.

Over the past decade or so (1954-65) a definite shift in the composition of trade of the Netherlands has occurred. Food product imports have dropped from 16.9 percent to 13.2 percent of total imports, and exports of food products have fallen from 32.3 percent to 24.5 percent of total exports.



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, JULY-NOVEMBER 1966

U.S. agricultural exports reached an estimated \$2,940 million in July-November 1966 -- 8 percent above the same period in 1965 (table 7). Compared with exports last year, sharp increases occurred for hides and skins, wheat and flour, protein meal, and tobacco. Smaller advances were made in exports of cotton, soybeans, meats and meat products, fruits and preparations, and feed grains. Partly offsetting these increases were declines in exports of dairy products, animal fats, oils, and greases, poultry products, rice, and vegetable oils.

November exports were estimated at \$688 million -- 5 percent above a year earlier. November exports of cotton, fruits and preparations, grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations were estimated to be higher than those for the same month last year. Exports of animals and animal products were estimated to be somewhat lower than those in November 1965, due primarily to reduced sales of poultry and dairy products. November exports of hides and skins, meats and meat products, and animal fats increased, but not enough to offset the declines. November exports were an estimated 11 percent above October exports, primarily because of larger shipments of cotton, and oilseeds and products. Soybean exports increased 37 percent from October.

Exports of animals and animal products for July-November 1966 were down 13 percent from the same period last year. Dairy product exports were the major contributors to the decline, falling \$39 million from July-November of last year. Exports of fats, oils, and greases were down \$10 million, and poultry dropped \$3 million. Increased exports of hides and skins, and meats and meat products -- up \$17 million and \$4 million, respectively -- partly offset the declines.

Cotton exports in July-November reached \$185 million -- 13 percent above the corresponding period last year. Cotton exports in November continued to improve, following increases in September and October from the same months last year. This expansion is expected to continue in response to larger Free World consumption and a rebuilding of stocks abroad.

U.S. exports of fruits and preparations increased 2 percent to \$159 million in July-November 1966 from \$156 million during the same period last year. Principal contributors to the increase were apples, grapefruit, grapes, and

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-November 1965 and 1966

Commodity	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	Change
: -- <u>Million dollars</u> -- :			
:			
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	83	44	-47
Fats, oils, and greases	85	75	-12
Hides and skins	41	58	+41
Meats and meat products	49	53	+8
Poultry products	35	32	-9
Other	38	27	-29
Total animals, etc.	<u>331</u>	<u>289</u>	-13
Cotton, excluding linters	163	185	+13
Fruits and preparations	156	159	+2
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	527	536	+2
Rice, milled	91	83	-9
Wheat and flour	544	674	+24
Other	29	30	+3
Total grains, etc.	<u>1,191</u>	<u>1,323</u>	+11
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	79	56	-29
Soybeans	289	314	+9
Protein meal	76	92	+21
Other	40	49	+23
Total oilseeds, etc.	<u>484</u>	<u>511</u>	+6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	194	271	+40
Vegetables and preparations	66	66	0
Other	146	136	-7
Total exports	2,731	2,940	+8

1/ Partly estimated.

pears. Shipments of these products increased more than \$64 million from September to October. Exports of canned fruits dropped by \$44 million from September to October.

Exports of grains and preparations during July-November 1966 were estimated at \$1,323 million -- 11 percent above the corresponding 1965 period. Wheat and flour exports rose 24 percent. Feed grains were up 2 percent, and rice exports were down 9 percent from July-November 1965. Among the feed grains, corn exports were down \$28 million, but were more than offset by increases in exports of sorghums, up \$56 million.

The 37 percent increase in soybean exports from October to November contributed strongly to the overall increase in exports of total oilseeds and products for July-November. Exports of protein meal rose 21 percent from July-November of last year, reaching \$92 million.

Tobacco exports continued to maintain a higher level this year, and totaled \$271 million for July-November 1966, compared with \$194 million during the same period last year. The improved quality and quantity of flue-cured varieties have encouraged the increased foreign demand for U.S. tobacco.

The value of vegetables and preparations in July-November 1966 remained about the same as it was during the corresponding period last year. Increases from September to October in exports of dried beans and fresh vegetables offset slight declines in exports of canned vegetables and dried peas.

Exports to the European Economic Community
July-October, 1966

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) reached \$522 million during July-October 1966 (table 8). This was 1 percent above U.S. exports to the EEC for the same months in 1965, and 16 percent above July-October exports in 1964.

October exports to the EEC totaled \$140 million -- 12 percent below October exports last year. Decreases occurred in exports of all commodities subject to variable levies, except rice, rye, and pork. October exports of commodities not subject to variable levies rose 10 percent above the same month in 1965. Oilcake and meal, soybeans, tobacco, and variety meats contributed to the increase, and were more than enough to offset the declines in fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, and tallow.

U.S. exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable import levies totaled \$216 million for July-October 1966. They were 15 percent lower than the same period last year, but one-third higher than the corresponding period in 1964. The decline from 1965 resulted from smaller exports of feed grains, dairy products, and poultry and eggs. Feed grain exports for July-October 1966 were down \$24 million to \$152 million, reflecting the record feed grain production in the EEC in 1966. Poultry and eggs dropped almost one-third from \$14 million

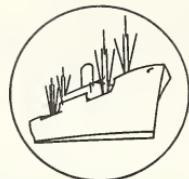
Table 8.-U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community:
Value by commodity, October and July-October, 1964-66 1/

Commodity	October		July-October			
	1964		1966	1964	1965	1966
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<u>Variable levy commodities: 2/</u>						
Feed grains	29,892	50,631	32,244	106,150	175,959	151,658
Rice	450	796	2,658	2,695	2,854	4,941
Rye grain	0	698	709	1,287	812	2,345
Wheat grain	2,924	11,363	7,609	11,428	32,607	35,849
Wheat flour	163	209	138	534	408	484
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	57	192	175	674	973	399
Dairy products	4,317	3,075	62	17,077	16,192	441
Lard 3/	284	258	94	610	392	369
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	50	12	22	184	32	146
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Poultry and eggs:</u>						
Live poultry	59	139	92	250	576	431
Broilers and fryers	775	881	163	3,173	2,426	1,763
Stewing chickens	740	200	21	1,827	529	119
Turkeys	2,594	3,596	2,855	6,056	9,242	6,609
Other fresh poultry	272	81	78	439	344	106
Eggs	237	166	50	550	474	244
Total poultry and eggs	4,677	5,063	3,259	12,295	13,591	9,272
Other	4,081	3,564	1,956	10,087	11,364	9,980
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	46,895	75,861	48,926	163,021	255,184	215,884
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Canned poultry 4/	406	246	183	1,415	971	549
Cotton, excluding linters	12,759	6,137	6,397	47,924	17,606	24,225
Fruits and vegetables	12,540	11,018	9,755	37,724	48,632	37,964
Hides and skins	2,086	2,905	2,171	7,286	9,157	9,511
Oilcake and meal	8,119	8,754	11,640	30,228	30,828	46,207
Soybeans	31,667	29,140	32,367	60,575	57,600	58,268
Tallow 4/	3,909	3,120	2,243	11,098	11,287	11,235
Tobacco, unmanufactured	6,586	8,210	11,001	37,967	43,608	61,823
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/	3,015	3,563	4,551	10,286	11,912	14,706
Vegetable oils, expressed	2,206	844	991	8,055	4,849	4,873
Food for relief or charity	255	212	5/	1,992	1,260	5/2,379
Other	11,062	9,179	10,000	31,893	26,245	5/34,478
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	94,610	83,328	5/	286,443	263,955	5/306,218
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total EEC	141,505	159,189	5/	140,230	449,464	519,139
:	:	:	:	:	:	5/

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT. 5/ Partly estimated.

in July-October 1965. Among the poultry products, exports of turkeys dropped 28 percent to \$6.6 million. Dairy product exports fell from \$16 million in last year's period to less than a half million dollars during July-October 1966. Partly offsetting these declines were increased exports of rice -- up 73 percent from \$2.8 million; rye -- up \$1.5 million; and wheat -- up \$3.2 million.

Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies rose to \$306 million during July-October -- 16 percent above last year. Cotton exports rose sharply (38 percent) to \$24 million. Oilcake and meal advanced \$15 million, and soybean exports were up slightly to \$58.3 million from \$57.6 million for last year's period. Tobacco shipments were up substantially, reaching \$62 million in July-October 1966. Tobacco exports were 42 percent above last year's exports to the EEC and almost two-thirds above those in July-October 1964. Exports of variety meats increased to \$15 million from \$12 million in July-October last year.



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, JULY-OCTOBER 1966

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption were \$1,499 million in July-October 1966, compared with \$1,344 million for the same period a year earlier (table 9). The 12 percent increase resulted from larger imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products, since complementary (noncompetitive) product imports were down 2 percent.

Nonagricultural product imports rose to \$7.4 billion in July-October 1966 from \$5.8 billion for the same months in 1965. The increase reflected larger imports of manufactured goods, machinery, and transport equipment.

While both agricultural and nonagricultural product imports are running well ahead of 1965-66, agricultural imports declined in October from the previous month and also from October 1965. The decrease in agricultural imports was the first decline from the same month of a year earlier since July 1965, and was mainly due to smaller imports of coffee.

Supplementary product imports advanced to \$910 million in July-October 1966 from \$742 million a year earlier. The 23 percent gain was reflected mainly in larger imports of sugar, meats and meat products, oilseeds and products, and dairy products. On a value basis, sugar continued to be the major supplementary item imported by the United States. Imports in July-October 1966 were \$228 million -- 38 percent above the same period in 1965. Meats and meat product imports grew 33 percent to \$224 million. Beef and veal imports totaled 357 million pounds in July-October 1966, compared with 278 million pounds in the same months of 1965. Imports of pork products were 88 million pounds -- the same level as a year earlier. Imports of oilseeds and products increased 16 percent, amounting to \$57 million during July-October 1966. Of such products, imports of coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, edible olive oil, and copra showed the greatest increases. Dairy product imports were \$32 million in July-October 1966, compared with \$21 million a year earlier. Larger imports of cheese were primarily responsible for the 52 percent rise. Increases also occurred in imports of hides and skins, fruits and preparations, grains and preparations, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations. Import declines in supplementary items occurred for live animals, apparel wool, cotton, and nuts and preparations.

Complementary item imports were \$589 million in July-October 1966 -- down 2 percent from \$602 million in the same period a year earlier. Smaller imports of coffee and cocoa beans accounted for most of the decrease. Coffee imports, which accounted for 57 percent of total complementary product imports in July-October 1966, declined 3 percent from the year earlier period to \$338 million. Cocoa bean imports were down 40 percent from a year earlier to \$26 million.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption:
Value by commodity, July-October 1965 and 1966

Commodity	July-October		Change	
	1965	1966		
	-- Million dollars --			
<u>Supplementary</u>			Percent	
Animals and animal products:				
Animals, live	38	33	-13	
Dairy products	21	32	+52	
Hides and skins	24	28	+17	
Meats and meat products	169	224	+33	
Wool, apparel	46	37	-20	
Other	17	20	+18	
Total animals and products	315	374	+19	
Cotton, excluding linters	13	11	-15	
Fruits and preparations	34	41	+21	
Grains and preparations	14	15	+7	
Nuts and preparations	28	27	-4	
Oilseeds and products	49	57	+16	
Sugar	165	228	+38	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	42	44	+5	
Vegetables and preparations	21	32	+52	
Other	61	81	+33	
Total supplementary	742	910	+23	
<u>Complementary</u>				
Bananas	46	61	+33	
Coffee	350	338	-3	
Cocoa or cacao beans	43	26	-40	
Rubber, crude, natural	57	55	-4	
Tea	17	18	+6	
Wool, carpet	28	27	-4	
Other	61	64	+5	
Total complementary	602	589	-2	
Total agricultural imports	1,344	1,499	+12	

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966

Commodity exported	October 1/			July-October 1/		
	Unit:	1965	Quantity	1965	Value	1966
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS						
Animals, live:						
Cattle	No.	3	3	1,399	1,361	24
Poultry, live -						
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	2/	2,415	2/	3,342	790
Other live poultry	No.	2/	2/	672	532	2/
Other	No.	2/	2/	2,924	3,037	2/
Total animals, live	No.	2/	2/	2,924	3,037	2/
Dairy products:						
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	lb.	681	326	513	294	3,300
Butter, including donations	lb.	667	37	284	27	3,632
Cheeses, including donations	lb.	664	539	336	357	1,863
Infants' and dietary foods, chiefly milk	lb.	1,622	1,354	1,144	808	5,775
Milk and cream -						
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations	lb.	7,974	13,827	1,744	3,005	29,415
Dry, whole milk and cream	lb.	1,642	901	870	237	7,065
Fresh	lb.	777	98	108	137	331
Nonfat dry, including donations	lb.	79,771	12,086	11,510	2,034	367,092
Other	No.	2/	2/	1,698	447	2/
Total dairy products	No.	2/	2/	16,987	7,346	2/
Fats, oils, and greases:						
Lard	lb.	15,644	14,965	2,012	1,810	76,968
Tallow -						
Edible	lb.	165	305	22	38	1,363
Inedible	lb.	148,005	147,214	12,746	12,268	616,234
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	lb.	20,184	9,007	2,221	1,073	51,633
Total fats, oils, and greases	lb.	183,998	171,491	17,002	15,129	752,398
Meat and meat products:						
Beef and veal	lb.	3,971	2,222	1,866	1,317	10,703
Fork	lb.	4,995	7,116	1,940	2,897	16,763
Sausage casings	lb.	1,641	1,183	1,115	871	4,900
Variety meats (edible offals)	lb.	18,967	25,007	5,320	3,349	75,531
Other, including meat extracts	lb.	2,126	1,785	920	883	7,886
Total meat and products (except poultry)	lb.	31,300	37,313	11,161	12,317	113,793
Poultry products:						
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	lb.	297	132	210	106	1,603
Eggs in the shell -						
Hatching	Doz.	491	600	527	580	1,801
Other	Doz.	922	999	374	440	1,666
Meat and meat products:						
Chickens, fresh or frozen	lb.	12,800	10,374	3,344	2,865	37,450
Turkey, fresh or frozen	lb.	11,219	9,642	4,149	3,468	30,243
Other, fresh or frozen	lb.	933	1,085	340	357	2,648
Canned and otherwise preserved	lb.	1,738	1,694	446	445	7,225
Total poultry products	No.	2/	2/	9,390	8,261	2/

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity	Value	1965	1966	1965	Value	1965	1966	1965	Value	1965	1966
Other animal products:				Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Feathers, crude or dressed	:lb.	137	131	137	104	472	439	479	449	479	521	479	521
Gelatin, edible	:lb.	180	102	117	108	764	399	520	520	411	411	411	411
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	:lb.	454	279	155	108	2,856	1,783	881	881	623	623	623	623
Hides and skins, raw (except fur) /	:lb.	1,825	1,536	10,443	10,338	5,899	6,232	35,787	47,165	47,165	47,165	47,165	47,165
Honey	:lb.	2,048	2,290	359	385	6,349	6,968	984	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099	1,099
Wood, unmanufactured	:C.lb.	1,195	846	966	670	4,201	4,320	3,446	3,466	3,466	3,466	3,466	3,466
Other	:lb.	2/	2/	2,187	1,564	2/	2/	2/	2/	7,660	5,366	5,366	5,366
Total other animal products		---	---	14,360	13,278	---	---	---	---	49,727	58,851	58,851	58,851
Total animals and animal products		---	---	71,898	59,368	---	---	---	---	267,790	230,279	230,279	230,279
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS													
Cotton, unmanufactured:													
Cotton	:Bale	304	306	38,338	34,917	914	1,137	117,080	133,370				
Linters	:Bale	15	20	366	637	61	63	1,843	1,910				
Total cotton and linters	:Bale	319	326	38,804	35,554	975	1,190	118,923	135,280				
Fruits and preparations:													
General -													
Fruit cocktail	:lb.	12,165	16,200	2,181	2,631	46,500	57,263	8,076	9,176				
Peaches	:lb.	26,168	36,400	2,859	3,865	128,490	127,237	13,655	13,624				
Pears	:lb.	307	672	68	116	1,707	2,791	356	423				
Pineapples	:lb.	1,328	226	1,762	1,762	31,708	59,953	9,534	9,534				
Other	:lb.	12,207	3,555	1,888	1,779	31,639	12,481	5,043	5,273				
Total canned fruits	:lb.	52,175	66,876	7,252	9,153	272,014	259,725	36,664	35,613				
Dried -													
Prunes	:lb.	19,457	12,496	3,572	2,799	51,228	40,157	9,294	8,468				
Raisins (dried grapes)	:lb.	18,242	15,170	3,143	2,753	51,597	58,073	10,113	9,767				
Other	:lb.	3,669	2,879	1,261	929	6,335	5,937	2,277	2,135				
Total dried fruits	:lb.	43,308	30,545	7,976	6,491	117,160	104,167	21,684	20,270				
Fresh -													
Apples	:lb.	17,469	20,794	1,609	2,057	40,951	36,117	3,775	3,694				
Berries	:lb.	1,611	1,027	323	201	7,362	5,441	1,621	1,169				
Grapefruit	:lb.	22,309	26,933	1,345	1,515	49,847	52,414	3,762	3,528				
Grapes	:lb.	91,277	75,557	6,591	5,881	174,738	163,922	14,799	15,124				
Lemons and limes	:lb.	18,467	13,692	1,440	1,284	108,007	91,537	7,692	8,445				
Oranges and tangerines	:lb.	24,818	18,064	2,061	1,793	148,964	137,107	12,840	12,344				
Pears	:lb.	17,135	15,185	1,537	1,219	31,885	32,622	3,112	2,772				
Other	:lb.	8,274	4,661	656	415	130,697	116,455	9,630	8,578				
Total fresh fruits	:lb.	201,360	175,913	15,562	16,365	692,421	635,615	57,600	56,901				
Fruit juices -													
Grapefruit	:Gal.	130	272	154	283	1,782	1,037	836	1,022				
Orange	:Gal.	602	628	1,173	1,134	2,508	2,953	5,034	5,234				
Others	:Gal.	752	1,023	814	1,222	3,633	3,768	3,762	3,965				
Total fruit juices	:Gal.	1,486	1,923	2,141	2,659	6,723	7,738	9,632	10,221				
Frozen fruits	:lb.	3,071	2,672	512	601	11,881	7,066	1,961	1,118				
Other	:lb.	2/	2/	661	573	12/	2/	2/	2/				
Total fruits and preparations		---	---	34,104	33,822	---	---	---	---	130,071	125,442	125,442	125,442

Continued -

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		July-October 1/		Value 1966 : 1966
		Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands	Thousands dollars	
Grains and preparations:						
Feed grains and products—						
Barley grain (48 lb.)	:Bu.	8,279	4,315	10,092	5,725	24,566
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	:Bu.	52,712	26,969	51,321	19,926	18,798
Corn grain (56 lb.)	:Bu.	17,688	21,779	21,056	21,125	173,859
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	:Bu.	5,088	4,103	3,810	3,121	10,368
Oats grain (32 lb.)	:Bu.					89,261
Total feed grains	:M. Ton	2,063	1,995	106,037	87,292	14,703
Malt and flour, including barley malt	:lb.	6,214	10,339	402	653	32,824
Corn grits and hominy	:lb.	1,995	1,716	82	71	9,671
Cornmeal, including donations	:lb.	222	322	873	1,246	1,233
Cornstarch	:lb.	6,110	4,617	614	473	19,524
Total feed grains and products	:M. Ton	2,072	1,634	108,094	89,836	22,882
Rice—						
Milled, including donations	:lb.	24,326	226,364	17,346	16,851	813,480
Paddy or rough	:lb.	1,914	141	167	13	3,157
Total rice (milled basis)	:lb.	24,509	236,455	17,513	16,864	815,532
Barley grain (56 lb.)	:Bu.	989	530	704	799	1,331
Wheat and flour (including donations—						
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	:Bu.	60,698	75,794	98,048	137,365	248,441
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	:Bu.	3,360	2,982	14,162	12,721	11,558
Total wheat and flour	:Bu.	68,059	82,593	112,210	150,086	274,792
Baker products	:lb.	1,322	1,716	680	674	4,895
Other, including donations	:lb.	2/	2/	2,406	2,067	2/
Total grains and preparations				241,607	260,236	2/
Oilseeds and products:						
Oilseeds, including donations—						
Cottonseed oil	:lb.	18,769	6,389	2,292	1,124	146,124
Soybean oil	:lb.	37,363	23,528	4,912	4,859	378,808
Other	:lb.	17,019	22,861	2,705	3,644	93,626
Total oilseeds (except essential)	:lb.	73,151	62,778	9,939	9,627	618,588
Oilseeds—						
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	:Bu.	460	790	1,381	2,347	1,908
Soybeans (60 lb.)	:Bu.	32,291	29,263	83,995	91,955	66,288
Other	:lb.	2/	2/	1,852	2,379	2/
Total oilseeds				87,228	96,681	2/
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)	:S. Ton	192	207	15,235	18,248	629
Total oilseeds and products				112,402	124,556	672
Tobacco, manufactured:						
Barley	:lb.	4,110	1,803	3,259	1,411	18,197
Cigar wrapper	:lb.	279	426	1,013	2,01	1,462
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	:lb.	4,770	1,110	2,480	576	8,760
Flue-cured	:lb.	28,223	54,897	23,603	52,848	184,506
Maryland	:lb.	2,832	2,104	2,037	1,637	5,288
Other	:lb.	2,537	7,237	1,543	3,208	10,954
Total tobacco, manufactured	:lb.	64,051	67,577	33,935	61,881	163,167
						233,217
						133,441
						206,229

Continued

Table 10.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1966—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		July-October 1/		Value 1966
		1965	1966	1965	1966	
Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:						
Canned—						
Asparagus	:lb.	2,797	2,042	796	582	20,250
Soups	:lb.	2,341	2,333	530	466	7,063
Tomato Paste and puree	:lb.	1,627	943	402	246	5,217
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	:lb.	8,176	51	28	1,051	819
Other	:lb.	157,366	6,475	1,327	1,051	25,721
Total canned vegetables	:lb.	47,293	57,033	4,216	4,663	59,070
Dried beans, including donations	:lb.	43,991	30,849	2,673	2,054	116,458
Dried peas, including cow and chick	:lb.	18,755	16,683	1,145	948	26,607
Lettuce	:lb.	8,559	3,852	369	183	28,276
Onions	:lb.	2,068	5,980	87	208	41,642
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	:lb.	10,307	11,056	920	929	31,693
Tomatoes	:lb.	12,267	9,219	1,010	799	44,374
Other	:lb.	51,956	46,790	3,561	3,067	180,392
Total fresh vegetables	:lb.	1,558	2,037	369	370	5,355
Frozen vegetables	:lb.	2,131	1,990	787	823	4,899
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	:lb.	871	491	318	287	2,627
Vegetable seasonings	:lb.	234	316	215	316	863
Tomato Juice, canned	:gal.	2/	2/	1,278	1,219	2/
Other	:lb.	2/	2/	16,500	15,253	2/
Total vegetables and preparations		—	—	—	—	—
Other vegetable products:						
Coffee	:lb.	2,223	1,471	3,140	1,388	8,643
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	:lb.	729	1,015	854	961	3,310
Essential oils, natural	:lb.	1,191	691	2,936	2,482	3,325
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	:lb.	2/	2/	9,614	8,738	2/
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	:lb.	2,377	2,399	2,994	2,009	2/
Hops	:lb.	23,021	2/	1,395	1,510	3,527
Nursey and greenhouse stock	:lb.	9,082	13,751	5,714	5,585	2/
Nuts and preparations	:lb.	6,960	3,000	2,612	19,261	38,428
Spices (except oilsseeds)	:lb.	634	803	366	513	24,073
Other, including donations	:lb.	2/	2/	4,281	4,634	2/
Total other vegetable products		—	—	37,893	31,010	2/
Total vegetable products		—	—	515,245	562,310	—
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	1,811,388
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	2,079,088
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		—	—	—	—	6,899,907
		—	—	—	—	7,571,876
		—	—	—	—	8,918,995
		—	—	—	—	9,824,620

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966

Commodity Imported		October 1		1965		Value		1966		July-October 1		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		Unit	Quantity	1965	1966	Value	1965	1966	Value	1965	1966	Value	1966
			Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS													
Animals, live:													
Cattle, dutiable			102	95	10,600	9,854		282	223	32,859	22,347	26,070	1,000
Cattle, free (for breeding)			1	1	446	402		6	5	1,000	446	593	1,000
Horses			12/	2/	1,202	634		1	1	2,360	1,236	3,823	2,360
Other (including live poultry)			3/	3/	301	290		3/	3/	652	376	3,750	652
Total animals, live			—	—	12,549	11,089		—	—	38,218	28,121	32,650	28,121
Dairy products:													
Butter		lb.	26	46	17	30		308	196	155	102		
Cheese:													
Blue-mold		lb.	315	329	156	173		1,178	1,172	587	610		
Cheddar		lb.	16	29	8	22		75	75	42	305		
Edam and Gouda		lb.	842	1,243	403	593		2,304	3,400	1,088	1,613		
Pecorino		lb.	1,778	1,921	1,470	1,341		4,972	4,839	4,057	3,291		
Swiss		lb.	1,935	2,906	1,129	1,468		5,497	8,968	3,186	4,971		
Other		lb.	1,529	8,918	8,078	3,522		6,165	20,000	3,529	4,356		
Total cheese		lb.	6,442	10,246	4,044	6,919		20,191	26,170	12,389	19,664		
Casein or lactrene		lb.	3,180	7,848	1,982	1,880		22,417	41,646	7,431	11,084		
Other		lb.	3/	3/	120	377		3/	3/	568	1,007		
Total dairy products		lb.	—	—	6,163	9,206		—	—	20,512	21,857		
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):													
Calf skins		lb.	338	79	209	55		866	424	484	292		
Cattle hides		lb.	1,382	215	225	38		4,761	1,736	699	372		
Goat and kid skins		lb.	1,315	936	1,083	1,111		5,965	5,003	4,674	5,507		
Sheep and lamb skins		lb.	4,467	2,721	2,901	1,871		10,688	20,747	13,048	16,104		
Other		lb.	2,549	1,986	1,336	1,569		10,326	7,326	5,382	5,806		
Total hides and skins, raw		lb.	10,051	5,937	5,704	4,606		43,406	35,236	24,289	28,069		
Meat and meat products:													
Beef and veal:													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen		lb.	60,313	76,058	20,598	29,784		229,779	302,287	76,311	118,177		
Other		lb.	11,826	16,166	6,622	6,915		68,613	54,691	18,962	23,756		
Total beef and veal		lb.	72,137	92,224	25,220	36,699		278,392	356,278	95,273	141,933		
Bacon, goat, and lamb		lb.	5,136	4,824	1,325	1,398		19,332	21,099	4,765	5,944		
Pork:													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen		lb.	4,037	3,041	1,697	1,219		14,800	12,418	6,277	5,169		
Hams and shoulders, canned, cooked		lb.	15,056	17,771	11,119	13,275		59,696	57,948	40,768	44,121		
Other		lb.	3,871	5,481	2,342	2,900		13,105	17,209	7,200	9,928		
Total pork		lb.	22,967	26,293	15,158	17,326		87,601	88,075	54,745	59,218		
Sausage casings		lb.	3/	3/	1,562	1,424		3/	3/	7,192	7,073		
Other (including meat extracts)		lb.	8,850	9,618	2,365	2,775		29,027	2/	34,112	30,39	5,586	
Total meat and products (except poultry)		lb.	—	—	45,630	59,570		—	—	169,074	223,764		
Poultry products:													
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved		lb.	2/	20	674	1		301	14	1,830	13	625	
Eggs in the shell		doz.	16	35	26	83		146	763	147	213		
Poultry meat		lb.	—	—	83	83		—	80	—	—	336	1,435
Total poultry products		lb.	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—

Continued

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July–October 1965 and 1966—Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	1965 Quantity	1966 Quantity	1965 Value	1966 Value	1965 Quantity	1966 Quantity	1965 Value	1966 Value
<u>Wool, manufactured (except free in bales):</u>									
40's to 56's	lb.	3,896	1,736	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's	lb.	11,450	11,457	2,208	1,009	14,205	9,358	7,793	5,369
Other wools	lb.	1,857	1,421	1,621	8,184	52,759	39,606	32,111	27,416
Total wool, manufactured	lb.	17,203	16,614	10,778	10,104	75,924	67,756	63,531	47,321
<u>Other animal products:</u>									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	lb.	3/	327	3/	281	1,150	1,146	3/	1,167
Brushes, sorted, bunched, or prepared	lb.	2/	457	2/	329	678	625	2/	1,176
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	lb.	863	629	376	380	1,176	1,444	507	507
Feathers, crude	lb.	731	1,389	747	988	2,967	3,119	2,146	2,024
Galatin, edible	lb.	772	1,023	708	98	2,746	4,447	1,648	1,888
Hair, unmanufactured	lb.	3/	3/	1,088	1,084	4,165	3,266	3,050	3,250
Honey	lb.	—	—	4,421	5,174	—	3/	3,985	4,758
Other	lb.	—	—	85,368	100,348	—	—	16,202	18,709
Total other animal products	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	315,035	323,805
<u>Total animals and animal products</u>	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>									
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured (48 lb.):</u>									
Cotton	lb.	6	11	1,005	2,034	—	65	58	13,288
Linters	lb.	5	17	1,124	566	—	48	80	1,159
Total cotton and Linters	lb.	11	28	1,179	2,600	—	113	138	14,447
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	lb.	86	83	344	368	—	139	157	527
Berries	lb.	4,130	3,104	872	615	25,294	39,135	5,171	5,171
Dates	lb.	0	697	0	60	13	762	1	66
Figs	lb.	2,325	2,649	318	401	3,023	5,166	374	641
Grapes (40 lb.)	lb.	321	251	489	357	331	258	509	374
Melons	lb.	2,229	727	92	32	3,186	1,109	1,109	41
Olives in brine	lb.	704	1,111	1,516	2,753	3,788	5,625	7,922	10,325
Oranges, mandarin, canned	lb.	4,963	5,048	935	1,040	21,310	23,722	4,536	4,812
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	lb.	13,153	14,826	1,477	1,682	53,265	67,799	6,154	7,700
Pineapple juice	lb.	1,061	1,128	308	476	2,344	2,973	676	991
Other	lb.	3/	2/	2,209	1,653	3/	3/	2,981	2,223
Total fruits and preparations	lb.	—	—	8,561	9,437	—	—	33,218	40,560
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	lb.	1,060	855	1,493	1,150	2,490	12,315	3,435	1,800
Barley malt	lb.	4,708	2,433	225	119	17,285	12,281	824	63,3
Corn grain (56 lb.)	lb.	27	37	38	172	316	260	492	605
Oats grain (32 lb.)	lb.	199	185	139	148	891	679	715	557
Rice	lb.	6,871	59	364	27	25,426	150	1,237	44
Rye grain (56 lb.)	lb.	0	0	0	0	1,06	299	461	383
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	lb.	11	4	25	8	134	966	263	1,952
Wheat flour	lb.	0	2	2,078	2,556	3/	5	6,089	8,683
Other grains and preparations	lb.	—	—	4,382	4,130	—	—	13,255	14,653
Total grains and preparations	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Continued

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1966—Continued

Commodity imported		Quantity		October 1/		Quantity		July-October 1/	
SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	1965	1966	1965	Value	1965	Value	1965	Value
<u>Nuts and preparations:</u>									
Oils, edible and inedible —									
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,949	2,368	569	1,100	4,799	5,986	1,598	2,719
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,095	703	401	231	3,710	3,633	1,384	1,209
Castor oil	Lb.	10,907	5,802	852	650	37,189	29,264	2,934	3,217
Coconut oil	Lb.	36,442	28,173	4,353	2,478	125,301	10,033	12,956	13,612
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,525	4,353	1,129	1,388	13,807	16,046	4,311	4,986
Palm oil	Lb.	0	9,021	0	856	661	25,083	86	2,451
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	5,633	10,126	949	1,250	31,115	33,957	4,931	4,410
Tung oil	Lb.	1,954	2,461	454	423	5,996	9,016	1,408	1,732
Other	Lb.	1,358	1,903	463	865	8,921	17,031	1,778	3,063
Total nuts (except essential)	Lb.	61,463	63,910	9,169	9,221	180,051	266,316	28,463	32,737
Oilseeds —									
Copra	Lb.	74,178	23,744	6,619	1,777	175,935	227,971	17,156	16,878
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,549	1,546	317	246	8,288	7,730	1,166	1,164
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	238	268	3/	3/	—	—
Total oilseeds	Lb.	—	—	7,194	2,291	—	—	18,966	18,882
Protein meal (olecake and meal)	Lb.	9,432	16,268	249	504	79,729	66,108	1,143	1,392
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	—	—	16,582	12,016	—	—	48,552	57,011
<u>Sugar and related products:</u>									
Cane sugar	S.Ton	451	395	50,798	47,665	1,431	1,900	164,587	228,179
Bolasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	22,649	21,051	1,692	2,195	82,685	125,929	6,883	13,138
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,216	1,010	3/	3/	2,063	2,594
Total sugar and related products	Lb.	—	—	53,776	50,850	—	—	173,533	243,911
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	801	686	433	375	4,923	4,971	2,664	2,709
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	19,388	20,526	2,227	2,044	35,975	35,712	3,808	4,014
Fresh or dried —									
Cucumbers	Lb.	5	35	2/	2/	—	—	—	—
Garlic	Lb.	1,340	1,489	161	298	5,640	5,188	14	20
Onions	Lb.	232	648	17	50	3,957	3,651	662	953
Potatoes, white	Lb.	2,269	11,707	57	295	5,581	16,257	305	275
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	701	2,064	54	157	2,188	4,712	229	401
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	13,408	11,154	315	284	24,434	19,846	574	520
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	3,250	1,666	251	261	6,945	3,915	674	685
Papioe, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	22,378	17,672	776	646	101,544	108,180	3,738	3,741
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,972	3,038	3/	3/	18,331	32,065
Total vegetables and preparations	Lb.	—	—	6,263	7,688	—	—	20,798	20,798

Continued -

Table 11.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July–October 1965 and 1966—Continued

2/ Less than 500.
 3/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only.

Table 12.—U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-October 1966

Country	Agricultural						Agricultural					
	Exports	Imports		Exports		Country	Exports	Imports		Exports		Country
		Total	Complementary	Total	Complementary			Supply	Supply	Total	Complementary	
		-- Thousand dollars --		-- Thousand dollars --						-- Thousand dollars --		
Greenland	0	3	0	3	0	Europe = Continued:		14,785	841	3	838	
Qaanaaq	226,744	81,563	3,423	78,140	3	Norway		19,689	25,331	311	35,020	
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	1	0	0	0	0	Denmark		160,860	10,427	2,605	7,822	
Latin American Republics:						Ireland		14,617.9	7,459	775	6,684	
Mexico	23,406	72,035	21,673	50,362	50	Belgium and Luxembourg E.		65,442	7,688	3,805	30,944	
Guatemala	3,806	12,706	9,855	2,851	2	Unidentified 4. Europe 2/		0	--	351	7,337	
El Salvador	2,642	21,164	18,369	2,795	2	France		46,682	24,29	2,081	22,218	
Honduras	1,648	23,803	20,825	2,798	2	West Germany		181,718	12,789	1,003	11,786	
Nicaragua	1,309	6,025	2,800	3,225	3	East Germany		4,648	52	0	52	
Costa Rica	2,080	16,056	11,934	4,122	4	Austria		5,312	1,342	24	1,318	
Panama	5,363	15,959	14,000	1,059	1	Czechoslovakia		6,867	405	26	379	
Quba	0	0	0	420	0	Hungary		3,921	151	25	126	
Haitian Republic	2,706	3,768	2,130	1,638	1	Switzerland		26,496	6,779	717	6,062	
Dominican Republic	5,416	45,415	7,517	37,898	2	Finland		6,531	1,023	0	1,023	
Colombia	8,646	49,336	45,871	3,665	3	Estonia		0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	28,493	5,379	2,736	2,736	2	Latvia		0	0	0	0	
Ecuador	3,346	31,754	27,693	4,061	4	Lithuania		0	0	0	0	
Peru	9,753	33,919	8,051	25,868	5	Poland and Danzig		14,142	14,942	62	14,880	
Bolivia	4,832	1,671	1,289	382	6	U.S.S.R. (Russia)		853	799	315	484	
Chile	17,483	1,476	1,476	1,472	7	Azores (Portugal)		493	442	0	42	
Brazil	45,497	191,087	124,332	56,755	8	Spain		37,472	17,893	503	17,390	
Paraguay	1,929	3,790	191	3,599	9	Portugal		4,231	2,665	36	2,649	
Uruguay	943	4,451	50	4,401	10	Gibraltar		16	6	0	6	
Argentina	2,256	36,694	27,401	9,201	11	Malta and Gozo		152	6	0	0	
Total L. A. Republics	173,556	574,908	316,870	238,018	12	Italy		71,616	23,437	3,298	20,139	
Other Latin America:					13	Free Terr. of Trieste		0	0	0	0	
British Honduras	772	1,191	275	916	14	Iugoslavia		20,392	5,717	170	5,547	
Canal Zone	0	58	58	0	15	Greece		2,804	13,002	151	12,851	
Bermuda	2,467	1	0	1	16	Albania		0	0	0	0	
Bahamas	5,573	30	5	25	17	Rumania		1,365	285	44	241	
Jamaica	7,281	6,537	452	6,085	18	Bulgaria		1,297	433	231	202	
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,298	490	107	333	19	Turkey		5,264	23,309	631	23,278	
Barbados	865	235	0	235	20	Cyprus		737	356	170	186	
Trinidad and Tobago	3,996	675	295	380	21	Total Europe		899,213	248,474	17,474	230,999	
Netherlands Antilles	3,770	200	1	199	22	Jordan		4,849	29	29	0	
French West Indies	524	1,915	0	1,915	23	Syrian Arab Republic		5,021	1,338	1,084	254	
French Guiana	1,508	530	1/	530	24	Lebanon		7,703	2,262	698	1,564	
Surinam	1,078	477	477	477	25	Iraq		1,297	747	742	5	
French Guiana	52	0	0	0	26	Iran		6,796	4,240	771	3,469	
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	27	Israel		31,082	643	171	472	
Total Latin America	202,738	587,247	338,540	248,707	28	Jordan		4,849	29	29	0	
Europe:					29	Syria, Srip		8	9	0	9	
Iceland	1,254	216	14	202	30	Kuwait		2,214	0	0	0	
Sweden	24,636	1,053	95	958	31	Saudi Arabia		7,404	19	0	19	
					32	Other Arabia Pen. States		348	147	101	46	Continued -

Table 12.—U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-October 1966 - Continued

Country	Agricultural				Agricultural			
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
	Total	Complementary	Total	Complementary	Total	Complementary	Total	Complementary
Asia - Continued:								
Aden	800	11	3	8	2,418	0	0	0
Bahrain	488	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
Afghanistan	1,295	540	0	540	382	5,023	4,718	305
India	166,815	25,964	7,921	18,043	5	0	0	0
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0
Pakistan	33,161	3,142	503	2,639	146	1	1	1
Nepal	5,27	148	5,502	10,533	1,329	1,037	34	34
Ceylon	6,583	11	0	11	986	2,068	2,053	15
Burma	8,125	4,455	1,660	2,795	795	12,486	12,354	132
Thailand	49,394	462	197	197	53	244	235	9
Viet-Nam	74	54	0	0	892	477	477	440
Laos	35	344	344	0	Chana	8,740	8,006	734
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	Migeria	6,655	7,848	14,149
Malaysia	4,990	23,221	20,577	2,644	Sierra Leone	6,641	2,083	3,699
Indonesia	13,846	45,532	43,601	1,921	British West Africa	6	2	1
Philippines	28,133	104,988	3,071	101,917	Madeira Islands	795	45	0
Macao	11	0	0	0	Angola	210	13,680	13,567
Other S. and S.E. Asia	1	0	0	0	Other W. Fort. Africa	137	7	0
China	00	0	0	0	Liberia	2,216	8,545	8,545
Outer Mongolia	0	869	0	869	Congo (Leopoldville)	4,114	3,097	939
North Korea	0	0	0	0	Burundi and Rwanda	471	12,091	12,075
Korea, Republic of	33,204	3,113	2,407	506	Senegal Republic	101	60	60
Hong Kong	16,475	718	60	658	Ethiopia	613	9,186	7,760
Taiwan	21,157	9,301	1,480	7,821	French Somaliland	136	41	18
Japan	307,562	13,665	3,658	9,987	Uganda	90	13,524	76
Malta and Mano Islands	5,338	1/	0	0	Kenya	1,228	6,717	6,632
Total Asia	768,738	256,482	99,935	156,567	Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar)	290	8,453	8,307
Australia and Oceania:					Seychelles and Depend.	3	66	65
Australia	9,862	110,331	342	109,989	Mauritius and Depend.	28	326	0
New Guinea	3,91	1,117	1,117	1/	Malagasy Republic	147	2,766	592
New Zealand and W. Samoa	3,506	63,541	13,874	51,667	Rep. of South Africa	68	6,611	6,595
British W. Pacific Is.	385	1,532	67	1,495	Zambia, S. Rhod., Malawi	21,916	12,053	244
French Pacific Islands	1,274	60	56	4	Total Africa	1,208	201	472
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	598	0	0	0	Total all countries	139,594	146,199	114,508
Total Australia and Oceania	15,716	178,601	15,456	163,145	Total all countries	2,252,744	1,498,569	589,337
Africa:					E. F. C. (Common Market):			909,232
Morocco	14,626	487	209	278	Netherlands	156,550	34,749	3,805
Algeria	15,172	59	15	44	Belgium and Luxembourg	65,442	7,588	351
Tunisia	8,850	129	9	120	France	46,682	24,299	2,081
Liberia	1,195	34	0	34	West Germany	181,718	12,789	1,003
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	44,928	8,120	7	8,113	Italy	71,616	23,337	20,139
Sudan	4,192	319	121	198	Total E. E. C.	522,008	102,362	92,424

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.